Canada
Department of Mines

Hon. CHARLES STEWART, Minister;
CHARLES CAMSELL, Deputy Minister

Victoria Memorial Museum

WILLIAM McINNES, Director

Bulletin No. 37

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SERIES, No. 8 JUNE 1, 1923

AN ALBUM OF PREHISTORIC CANADIAN ART

BY

Harlan I. Smith

Price 50 cts.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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PREFATORY NOTE

BY

E. Sapir

(Chief of Division of Anthropology)

Occidental artists are no longer content to confine themselves to the traditional legacy of what may be designated the highroad of European art. The exotic note has been struck in recent days quite frequently. At first, the more highly finished types of exotic art—more especially the decorative and pictorial art of China and Japan—were laid under tribute, partly by direct imitation or adaptation, partly, and even more fruitfully by the suggestion of new forms and more subtle nuances. Later, the exotic art of primitive peoples—of Polynesians, Peruvians, West Coast Indians—made accessible in museums and published illustrations, or directly studied in their home environment, opened up new and suggestive vistas to artists of a progressive temperament. What this art lacks in mechanical finish or execution is often more than made up by boldness of conception or an instinctive feeling for form and line. Industrial art, following in the wake of non-utilitarian art, has also felt the revivifying influence of exotic ideas. Primitive motives have already yielded gratifying results in the field of industrial application, though the possibilities of their utilization have as yet been barely tapped. This is due not so much to the inaccessibility of suitable material (museums and ethnological publications are crowded with valuable æsthetic suggestions) as to sheer inertia on the part of the industrial world and its failure to realize the fruitful possibilities that are inherent in so much of primitive art. The scientific students of primitive culture are no less to blame. They have been almost exclusively concerned with the purely scientific aspects of the study of primitive art. Paradoxically enough, they even seem to have forgotten that primitive art is art as well as ethnological material and have neglected the latent possibilities of suggestion and the invigorating influence of this primitive art on our own decorative art, which has so frequently been degraded to lifeless *clichés*.

Aboriginal art in Canada, as the author points out, is by no means confined to the prehistoric remains. An even greater wealth of artistic material lies ready to hand in the decorated handicrafts of the living Indians. Although a certain proportion of this has undoubtedly been subjected to the influence of the whites, the greater part is still astonishingly true to aboriginal style and spirit and readily capable of industrial utilization along the lines laid down by Mr. Smith. Should the reception accorded the present volume warrant further publications of the same nature, it is the intention of the Division of Anthropology to prepare a series of albums dealing with what might be called the living art of the five great culture areas ordinarily recognized in aboriginal Canada.

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Canada
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ANTHROPOLOGICAL SERIES, No. 8

AN ALBUM OF PREHISTORIC CANADIAN ART

By Harlan I. Smith

INTRODUCTION

Motives for Canadian manufactures are now urgently needed by the many industries that are obliged to use designs and trade-marks in producing manufactured articles. In some cases the conditions brought about by the war have cut off the sole supply of industrial designs. The designs for many industries, such as the textile trades, were almost wholly of foreign origin. Consequently, Canada relied on foreigners for them and the war having exhausted the energies of many of the European designers, the supply has been inadequate. New designs are constantly required and manufacturers have been compelled to turn to other sources for them. American designers as a result realize, more than ever before, the wealth of motives for designs to be found in North American museums among the prehistoric and historic collections of the handiwork of the peoples of various countries. Prehistoric Canadian art has been so little applied to modern commercial uses that almost all of it is new to the trades and useful to commercial artists.

The designs that have been used are almost all based upon motives from Greek, Roman, and other European art, and consequently are not distinctively Canadian. Owing to the war and the great debt that all the nations have been obliged to assume, the competition in manufactured articles with which to pay those debts will be intense, and Canada, with its small population and relatively high cost of production, cannot successfully compete by duplicating European articles; but must offer for export products of purely Canadian design, somewhat after the French idea of distinctive styles.

It would seem that the early Indian art of Canada might well serve as a suitable starting point for manufacturers in the production of distinctively Canadian designs. Not only practical commercial designers, but psychologists also, agree that designs cannot be developed without a suitable motive, and that such motive is a most difficult thing to get.

This album is, therefore, a contribution to supply the demand that arose during the war. The specimens illustrated represent the earliest art of Canada. They are scattered in many collections from Victoria and San Francisco to London, Berlin, and Florence, as indicated in the legends and the list of collections given on page 18 *et seq.* Only some of them have been previously illustrated.

The drawings, which in most of the plates represent the specimens one-half natural size, have been made by W. J. Wintemberg and O. E. Prud'homme, both of the Victoria Memorial Museum. Mr. Wintemberg acted as general assistant in the preparation of the legends, especially in the search for stray and obscure data.

The three hundred and eighty-nine figures in the eighty-four plates of this publication illustrate many different specimens, each showing one or more motives, in some single cases many different motives. Each specimen or every motive on each specimen may inspire, or give rise to, a great many designs. This is illustrated by the prehistoric work itself; for instance, the clubs made of whale's bone illustrated in Plates XXI-XXV. In these the motive is a bird's head capped by a mask representing a bird's head, and this single motive the prehistoric club makers have varied in all the different ways shown.

The series of specimens illustrated is practically a complete exposition of the prehistoric art of Canada, although it does not include all the simplest and crudest art, but only what seemed likely to be of use to manufacturers. It includes also objects—such as arrow-points and pestles—which are generally considered under other subjects than art in descriptions of prehistoric cultures of Canada. They are included here because they have beautiful forms, capable of inspiring useful shapes, designs, and trade-marks for manufactures.

Prehistoric Canadian art objects are found in all parts of southern Canada, that is, in all the parts from which we have adequate collections of prehistoric objects.

The prehistoric art of Canada, like the historic native art, may be classified at least into great groups. These correspond in a general way to the five great modern Indian culture areas of the country, which in turn coincide with five natural divisions, namely, the Pacific coast, the Interior plateau and Mackenzie basin, the Great Plains, the Eastern Woodlands, and the Arctic coast.

The illustrations in the album have been arranged in groups corresponding to these areas, in the order above named.

The Pacific coast is characterized by much fog and rain, and dense, dark forests of great trees, especially cedar. This area had an abundant seafood supply including whales, seals, salmon, and shell fish. The Indians, at least recently, had a highly developed realistic and conventional art, largely representing animal forms. They were without pottery. The several tribes had a very highly developed social organization and financial system.

The Indians of the Interior plateau and Mackenzie basin, at least recently, had a less realistic art, which was largely geometric and pictographic, highly conventionalized and symbolic, although occasional specimens seem to have been brought from the coast or made in imitation of the coast art. They were without pottery and had a less highly developed social organization and financial system than the coast tribes.

The Great Plains had few trees and a plentiful food supply in the form of vast herds of buffalo, which also supplied material for tents, clothing, spoons, and other articles.

The Eastern Woodlands area is characterized by forests, including the birch and sugar maple, and by wild rice swamps. The bark of the birch was formerly much used for covering lodges and canoes, for baskets, trays, and other things. Maple-sugar and rice made up perhaps one-third of the food of the people. Pottery was extensively made by both Algonkian and Iroquoian tribes, the Iroquoian pottery being well developed. Sculptured animal forms and geometric figures are numerous.

The Arctic coast, or Eskimo area, also has its own peculiar character, but collections of prehistoric art from the Canadian Arctic are small and those from Alaska are large, so that this material cannot be considered distinctively Canadian. Furthermore, it comes from a region far from our manufacturing districts. It is consequently omitted from this album.

The art of each regional division as a whole is so distinctive that it can never be mistaken for that of another division by any person acquainted with the art of both. Much less can it be mistaken for the art of distant countries, such as Mexico or Japan. A part of it is common to the art of neighbouring regions, just as the maple and beaver symbols of this Dominion are found beyond the limits of Canada. Only a few pieces of very simple lines or pieces lacking distinctive characteristics might be mistaken for objects from distant places. Some of the types are limited to small areas and may be useful in making trade-marks of those areas—for instance, the eleven peculiar seated human figures illustrated in Plates XV to XX are found only in the comparatively small area from Cowichan to Kamloops in British Columbia.

MATERIALS

The specimens illustrated are made of the following materials : one of iron, one of copper, about one hundred of stone, over two hundred of pottery, about thirty of bone, about ten of antler, three of teeth, about ten of shell, and one of wood. The objects of iron and wood, however, are modern. Pottery is found only from east of the Rockies. It reaches its highest excellence in Iroquoian sites of southern Ontario, where it is extremely plentiful.

Most of the Pacific coast specimens are of stone with some duplicates, a considerable number are of bone with many duplicates, a few are of antler, a very few have inlays of shell, and there is one each of wood and iron, both modern. Most of the Plateau specimens are of stone and a considerable number are of bone. A few are of antler and a very few of teeth, shell, and copper. The Plains specimens also are mostly of stone. A few are of pottery, shell, and antler. Most of the Eastern Woodlands specimens are of pottery, and only about one-tenth are of stone. A few are of bone, a smaller number of shell, and one is of antler.

The material of each object is mentioned in the legends, since it is clear that the material greatly affects the technique, and the technique affects the design.

TECHNIQUE

The technique is chiefly drawing, impressing and modelling in soft clay, incising, pecking, carving, painting, and inlaying. Colour is found chiefly in red and black pictographs on stone. There are also a few red spirals and stripes on bone objects; but they are probably of little or no service to commercial designers, and are not illustrated here.

The forms are of human beings, other mammals, birds, snakes, turtles, fish, and geometric figures, and combinations of these. Animal forms are common in prehistoric Canadian art.

Plant forms are not certainly recognized among this prehistoric material, but are common in modern Indian perishable work in the Eastern Woodlands and the Plains, especially on birch-bark work and bead work. The design on the pipe illustrated in figure 5, Plate LXXXIV, is an example. It is probable that these are post-Columbian representations by the Indians of art brought to America by Europeans. Ears of corn are possibly, but not probably, represented by the figures on fragments of Iroquoian pottery, such as are illustrated in Plate LIX and by an earthenware pipe from Ontario in the Provincial Museum, Toronto. Had plant forms been used in prehistoric times it seems probable that at least some would have been made on such enduring materials as stone, pottery, or bone, and that at least one specimen would have been found, for the modern Indians, who use these plant forms in great numbers to meet the demand from tourists, make very few objects of any kind except of perishable material.

Geometric forms are common, especially on pottery, on which they were drawn when the clay was soft. They also occur as groups of impressed circles on pottery, in incising, pecking, and painting and inlaying, but are rare in modelling and carving, that is, they are usually made on surfaces rather than in mass.

The designs on the specimens are frequently bilaterally symmetrical, and some of these are also alike on obverse and reverse, but less than one per cent in over 400 specimens—those illustrated in figure 5, Plate XLIII, figure 1, Plate XLIV, and figure 2, Plate LXXVII—have both ends alike; and these few specimens are probably modern, perhaps being due to the introduction of European tools or European ideas. Moreover, those illustrated in figure 1, Plate XLIV, and figure 2, Plate LXXVII, being made up of circles and parts of circles, almost necessarily have both ends alike. Among the prehistoric objects of known Iroquoian origin, curved lines are found in carving and modelling, such as animal figures, and in little, stamped circles on pottery, but, with the exception of the single specimens of pottery illustrated in figure 7, Plate LVII, they are absent from the drawn geometric designs.

Prehistoric Canadian art is characterized by asymmetry in one of the three directions; that is, although obverse and reverse may be similar and right and left similar, top and bottom differ in about 99 per cent of the specimens. In this respect the prehistoric motives differ greatly from modern European designs. All is hand work and so has not the limitations in character found in designs adapted to machine reproduction.

Prehistoric Canadian art has been called crude. Even if this were so, it might still be urged that good design is often evolved from or based on crude beginnings and artists are always searching for basic motives.

The simplicity and freedom of expression of prehistoric Canadian art is what modern craftsmen most need to counteract the tendency to over-decoration, mechanical technique, mathematical monotony, and lack of individuality. It is free from European tradition and so leads to new ideas.

In using motives from prehistoric art, attention must be given to the artistic value of the original specimen; the suitability of the motive to the material and medium to be used, pottery, leather, textiles, metal, wood, cement, etc.; the suitability of the motive to the size, shape, and use of the article to be decorated; the preservation of the original spirit of the motive; and the subordination of the motive to the designer's individuality. The designer may develop the motive by distorting it, conventionalizing it—as the lotus has been conventionalized into innumerable designs—duplicating it, dissecting it, combining dissections, and by various combinations of these methods.

The specimens may be considered as artists' drawings or models and some of them may be reproduced as they are. For instance, the clubs made of whale's bone illustrated in Plates XXI to XXV, may be reproduced as paper cutters; either end of these carvings may serve as models for umbrella and parasol handles; or, perfected in line, they may serve as models for knife, fork, or spoon handles. On the other hand, probably, the specimens will be of greater service if used merely as motives. They will also be of service to art schools in the study of the history of art, so desirable a part of the equipment of a commercial designer.

Designers may wish to represent another view of these specimens. Every artist interprets differently, and expert designers may often want to work from the original specimens instead of from the illustrations. In such cases the album gives a fairly complete idea of what prehistoric Canadian art has to offer and indicates the collection in which each specimen may be seen.

Financially successful use of museum specimens of prehistoric and historic aboriginal art from Peru, Mexico, the United States, Siberia, etc., has been made in recent years by the silk, cotton, and costume industries in the United States as described in the following publications:

Crawford, M.D.C.—"Design and Colour in Ancient Fabrics, Activity of Commercial Concerns of Today in Making Use of Antique Patterns Found in the Temples and Tombs of the Prehistoric New World and Now on Exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History." Am. Mus. Jour., New York, No. 7, vol. XVI, November, 1916, pp. 417-431. Illustrated.

"Creative Textile Art and the American Museum." Am. Mus. Jour., New York, No. 4, vol. XVII, April, 1917, pp. 253-259. Illustrated.

"Museum Documents and Modern Costume. With an Introduction by Clark Wissler." Am. Mus. Jour., New York, No. 4, vol. XVIII, April, 1918, pp. 286-297. Illustrated.

Smith, Harlan I.—"Distinctive Canadian Designs. How Canadian Manufacturers May Profit by Introducing Native Designs into their Products." Industrial Canada, September, 1917, Toronto, 1917. Illustrated.

Also reprint.

Also abstracted and rearranged in Saturday Night, November 24, 1917. Toronto, 1917.

Museum specimens illustrating the art of the natives of America have long been well known and appreciated by students, but have now for the first time come to the notice of a large number of manufacturers who state that they will not again be dependent on foreign motives.

A greater number of motives for designs may be obtained from specimens collected from the modern Canadian Indians than from prehistoric objects excavated from ancient sites in Canada. The modern native art differs somewhat from the prehistoric. It has developed to a considerable extent. It includes other materials, such as silver and iron; and other motives, such as plant forms. These were probably not used until after contact with Europeans. It includes, also, painting, embroidery, appliqué, and tattooing on materials of perishable nature, such as wood, skin, and fabrics, not represented among the prehistoric specimens.

Large collections of such specimens may be seen in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa; the American Museum of Natural History, New York; the Museum of the American Indian, New York; the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; the United States National Museum, Washington; the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; and the Provincial Museum, Victoria. Smaller collections are housed in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, and the Provincial Museum, Department of Education, Toronto.

Many pictures of modern Indian specimens are included in each of the following publications:

Pacific Coast

NIBLACK, ALBERT P.—"The Coast Indians of Southern Alaska and Northern British Columbia." Rept. United States Nat. Mus., 1888, Washington, 1890, pp. 225-386, Figures 11-300, Plates I-LXX. Illustrations of painting, carving, silver, shell, metal and horn work, inlaying, tattooing, weaving, appliqué, and embroidery.

SWANTON, JOHN R.—"Contributions to the Ethnology of the Haida," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. I, vol. V, Leiden, 1905, pp. 1-300, Figures 1-31, Plates I-XXVI. Illustrations of paintings, carvings, shell, metal and horn work, inlaying, tattooing, weaving, appliqué, and embroidery.

"Social Condition, Beliefs, and Linguistic Relationship of the Tlingit Indians." Twenty-sixth Rept. Bur. of Am. Ethnology, Washington, 1908, pp. 395-485, Figures 103-117, Plates XLVIII-LVIII. Illustrations of painting and face-painting from Alaska, but similar to the art of the coast of British Columbia.

BOAS, FRANZ.—"The Decorative Art of the Indians of the North Pacific Coast," Bull. Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., No. 10, vol. IX, New York, 1897, pp. 123-176, Figures 1-81. Illustrations of carving, engraving, painting, weaving, appliqué, and embroidery.

"The Social Organization and the Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians," Rept. United States Nat. Mus., 1895, Washington, 1897, pp. 311-738, Figures 1-215, Plates 1-51. Illustrations of carving, engraving, and painting.

"The Mythology of the Bella Coola Indians," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. 2, vol. II, Anthropology I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 2, vol. I, New York, 1898, pp. 25-127, Plates VII-XII. Illustrations of carving and painting.

"Facial Paintings of the Indians of Northern British Columbia," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. I. vol. II, Anthropology I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. I, vol. I, New York, 1898, pp. 13-24, Plates I-VI. Illustrations of painting on faces.

EMMONS, GEORGE T.—"The Chilkat Blanket, with Notes on the Blanket Designs by Franz Boas," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. 4, vol. III, New York, 1907, pp. 229-400, Figures 536-592, Plates XXIV-XXVII. Illustrations of painted patterns and weaving.

FARRAND, LIVINGSTON.—"Basketry Designs of the Salish Indians," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. 5, vol. II, Anthropology I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 5, vol. I, New York, 1898, pp. 391-399, Figures 316-330, Plates XXI-XXIII. Illustrations of imbrication.

Plateaus

TEIT, JAMES.—"The Thompson Indians of British Columbia," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. 4, vol. II, Anthropology I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 4, vol. I, New York, 1900, pp. 163-392, Figures 118-315, Plates XIV-XX. Illustrations of carving and painting.

"The Lillooet Indians," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. 5, vol. IV, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 5, vol. II, New York, 1906, Leiden, 1906, pp. 193-300, Figures 61-100, Plates VIII-IX. Illustrations of painting, carving, imbrication, and embroidery.

"The Shuswap," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 7, vol. II, Leiden, 1909, pp. 443-789, Figures 199-281, Plates XIII-XIV. Illustrations of carving, painting, tattooing, imbrication, and etching on bark.

FARRAND, LIVINGSTON.—(*See* page 6).

HILL-TOUT, CHARLES.—British North America, I, "The Far West, The Home of the Salish and Dené," London, 1907, pp. 1-253, Plates I-XXXII.

Plains

WISSLER, CLARK.—"Decorative Art of the Sioux Indians," Bull. Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., vol. 18, New York, 1904, pp. 231-271, Figures 71-102, Plates XXXVIII-LVI. Illustrations of bead work and painting from the part of this stock living in the United States.

"Material Culture of the Blackfoot Indians," Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., Anthropological Papers, pt. 1, vol. V, New York, 1910, pp. 1-175, Figures 1-103, Plates I-VIII. Illustrations of painting, inlaying, and embroidery.

Eastern Woodlands

SPECK, FRANK G.—"The Double-Curve Motive in Northeastern Algonkian Art," Mem. 42, Geol. Surv., Can., 1914, pp. 1-17, Plates I-XVIII. Illustrations of etching on birch bark and bead work.

HOFFMAN, WALTER J.—"The Midewiwin or Grand Medicine Society of the Ojibwa," Seventh Rept., Bur. of Ethnology, Washington, 1891, pp. 143-300, Figures 1-39, Plates II-XXIII. Illustrations of carving, face painting, etching on birch bark, and beadwork.

Arctic

HOFFMAN, WALTER JAMES.—"The Graphic Art of the Eskimo," Rept. of the United States Nat. Mus., 1895, Washington, 1897, pp. 739-968, Figures 1-154, Plates 1-82. Illustrations of engravings from the part of this stock living in Alaska.

HAWKES, E. W.—"The Labrador Eskimo," Mem. 91, Geol. Surv., Can., 1916, pp. 1-235, Figures 1-32, Plates I-XXXV. Illustrations of carving and tattooing.

TURNER, LUCIEN M.—"Ethnology of the Ungava District, Hudson Bay Territory." Eleventh Rept., Bur. of Ethnology, Washington, 1894, pp. 159-350, Figures 21-155, Plates XXXVI-XLIII. Illustrations of carving and painting.

BOAS, FRANZ.—"Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay," Bull. Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. 1, vol. XV, New York, 1907, pp. 1-570, Figures 1-269, Plates I-X. Illustrations of carving and tattooing.

"The Central Eskimo," Sixth Rept., Bur. of Ethnology, Washington, 1888, pp. 399-669, Figures 390-546, Plates II-X. Illustrations of carving, drawing, and tattooing.

DEMAND FOR DESIGNS

Canadian manufacturers, especially jewellers and lithographers, have already expressed a strong desire for distinctively Canadian designs. Several were surprised at the quantity, variety, and quality of prehistoric Canadian art.

List of Canadian Manufactures, Products, and Exports, to Which Distinctively Canadian Designs Can Be Applied

There are over one hundred and seventy-five different industries in Canada or about one thousand firms that use designs. The following list is based upon the Export Directory of The Department of Trade and Commerce, 1915.

Architectural work; Art publications; Art squares; Art works.

Badges; Badges, ribbon; Balusters and bannisters; Balusters, spun zinc; Bank notes; Banners; Belt buckles; Book covers; Blankets; Bottles; Brass; Bronze work; Brooches; Bulletins, for outdoor display; Bureaus; Burlaps; Burnt leather novelties; Button moulds; Buttons; Buttons, covered; Buttons, crochet; Buttons, fancy; Buttons, freshwater pearl; Buttons, vegetable ivory.

Cake ornaments; Calendars; Cards, playing; Cast iron railings; Carpets; Castings; Celluloid combs; Cement garden fountains; Cement watering troughs; Chairs; China; China cabinets; Clocks; Coins, minted; Cornices; Cotton goods; Covers, table; Curtains; Curtains, chenille; Curtains, lace; Cut glass; Cutlery.

Davenports; Designing; Dies; Dies, brass boss printing; Drafts, lithographed; Drapery; Drawn work; Dress fabrics.

Emblems, society; Embossing; Embroidery; Engraving, photo.

Fancy goods; Flower pots; Fountains; Fork handles; Fresco paintings; Fronts of buildings; Furniture.

Gargoyles; Glass, art; Gold jewellery.

Hair ornaments; Hat pins.

Indian goods.

Jewellery.

Knife handles.

Lace; Lamps; Lead work; Leather goods; Linoleum; Lithographs.

Machinery, embossing; Mantels, wood; Medals and badges; Metal ceilings.

Neckware; Novelties, advertising.

Ornamental work; Ornamental iron work; Ornaments, compo. relief; Ornaments, sheet metal; Ornaments, wood.

Parasols; Picture frames; Pipes, tobacco; Plates for printers' press; Playing cards; Post cards; Postage stamps; Pottery; Prints.

Radiators; Radiators, electric; Radiators, hot water and steam; Ranges; Ranges, steel, for household and hotels; Ribbons, silk; Rings, gold; Robes, cloth; Rockers; Ruchings; Rugs; Rugs, knee.

Saddles; Seals; Seals, wax; Seats, garden; Seats, pressed steel implement; Settees; Show cards; Show cases; Silks, embroidery; Silverware; Silverware, cabinets; Silverware and toilet cases; Souvenir goods; Spoon handles; Stampings; Stampings, gold and silver; Statuary, metal; Stencils; Stoves; Stoves, electric; Stoves, gas; Stoves, summer; Sweaters; Swords.

Tables, dressing; Table legs; Tabourettes; Tail pieces; Teapots; Tea urns; Terra-cotta; Tombstones; Toques, knitted; Towellings; Toys; Trade-marks; Travelling rugs.

Umbrella handles; Umbrella stands; Uniforms, band; Uniforms, diplomatic; Uniforms, fireman; Uniforms, military; Uniforms, police; Upholstered goods; Upholstery, hardware; Upholstering, leather; Upholstery, trimmings; Urns, tea and coffee.

Wallpaper, asbestic; Wallpapers; Watchcases; Watches; Whitewear; Windows, stained glass; Wood, pyrographic; Wood, engraving; Woollen goods.

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NOTE.—The figure and plate numbers in small type refer to "An Album of Prehistoric Canadian Art."

ALKIRE, C. P.—"A Selection of Indian Relics," Pop. Sc. News, No. 6, vol. XXXV, June, 1901, p. 135.

Figure 1, Plate LXXV, also illustrated in this publication.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Ann. Rept. of the board of trustees for 1898.

Figure 4, Plate XXXIII, except lower left figure, also illustrated in this publication.

BEAUCHAMP, WILLIAM M.—"Horn and Bone Implements of the New York Indians," Bull. 50, New York State Mus., University of the State of New York, Albany, March, 1902, pp. 243–250, Plates 1–43.

Figure 5, Plate LXXVIII, represented by similar specimens in this publication.

BOAS, FRANZ.—"Felsenzeichnung von Vancouver Island." In Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, ausserordentliche Sitzung am 14. Februar 1891, p. 160, Figure 161.

Plate XXXII also illustrates this specimen with right figure inverted.

"The Social Organization and the Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians," Rept. of the U.S. Nat. Mus., 1895, Washington, 1897, pp. 311-738, Figures 1-215, Plates 1-51.

Figures 2-4, Plate XXXI, and 1-2, Plate XXXIII, after this publication.

"The Kwakiutl of Vancouver Island," The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, part II, vol. V, Mem. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt.II, vol. VIII, Leiden, 1909, New York, 1909.

Figure 15, Plate XXXIV, represented in this publication by a similar specimen.

BOYLE, DAVID.—Archæological Report, Ann. Rept. of the Can. Inst., Session 1886–87. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1887, Toronto, 1888, pp. 9–58, Figures 1–117.

Figures 1, Plate XLVI; 1 and 9, Plate LXIX; 1, Plate LXXI; 2, Plate LXXIII; 7, Plate LXXVI, and 5, Plate LXXVIII; also illustrated in this publication.

Archæological Report, Ann. Rept. of the Can. Inst., Session 1887–8. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1888, Toronto, 1889, pp. 9–59, Figures 1–84.

Figures 7, Plate LXIX; 12, Plate LXX; and 7, Plate LXXI; also illustrated in this publication.

Archæological Report, Ann. Rept. of the Can. Inst., Session 1888–9. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1889, Toronto, 1889, pp. V–XVI and 1–118; 3 maps, 39 figures.

Figure 6, Plate LXVIII, after this publication. Figures 3, Plate XLVII; and 5, Plate LXVII, also illustrated in this publication. Figure 1, Plate LXIX, represented by a somewhat similar specimen in this publication.

Archæological Report, Fourth Ann. Rept. of the Can. Inst., Session 1890–91. Being an Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1891, pp. 5–89; Figures 1–162, Plates 0, and I–III.

Figures 3-5, Plate LII, after this publication. Figure 3, Plate XLIX; 8, Plate LXIX; 3, Plate LXXII; and 1 and 3, Plate LXXIV; also illustrated in this publication.

Archæological Report, Ann. Archæological Rept. and Can. Inst., Session 1891, being an Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1892, pp. 5–101, Figures 1–131.

Figure 1, Plate LXVIII, after this publication. Figures 6, Plate XLVI; Plate XLVIII; and 1, Plate LXXIII; also illustrated in this publication. Figures 3, Plate LXVII, and 2, Plate LXX, similar to specimens illustrated in this publication.

Archæological Report, Fifth Ann. Rept. of the Can. Inst., Session 1892–3. Being an Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1893, pp. 1–34, Figures 1–15.

Figure 6, Plate LXXIV, also illustrated in this publication.

"Notes on Primitive Man in Ontario." Being an Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education for Ontario, Toronto, 1895, pp. III–VII, and 1–98, Figures 1–263 and others.

Figures 1 and 6, Plate XLVI; 3, Plate XLVII; Plate XLVIII; 3, Plate XLIX; 3-5, Plate LII; 5, Plate LXVII; 1 and 6, Plate LXVIII; 1, 7, 8, and 9, Plate LXIX; 12, Plate LXX; 7, Plate LXXI; 3, Plate LXXII; 1, 2, and 5, Plate LXXIII; 1 and 3, Plate LXXIV; 7, Plate LXXVI; and 5, Plate LXXVIII; also illustrated in this publication. Figure 3, Plate LXVII, represented in this publication by a similar specimen.

Archæological Report, 1894–95, Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1896, pp. 6–79, 2 maps, Figures 1–66, Plates III–IV.

Figures 20-24, Plate LXXXI, after this publication. Figure 5, Plate LXXVI; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Report, 1896–97. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto,1897, pp. 1–116, Figures 1–49.

Figure 10, Plate LXIX; 1, Plate LXXI; 3, Plate LXXVII; and 8, Plate LXXVIII; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Report for 1897–8. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1898, pp. 1–87, Figures 1–52.

Figure 4, Plate LXVII, after this publication. Figures 5 and 11, Plate LXIX; 4, Plate LXXV; and 2, Plate LXXVII; also illustrated in this publication.

Archæological Report, 1898. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1898, pp. V–VIII, and 1–211, Figures 1–21, Plates I–XVIII, and other illustrations.

Figures 4-7, Plate LXX; and 4, Plate LXXIII; also illustrated in this publication.

Archæological Report, 1899. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1900, pp. 1–198, Figures 1–123.

Figures 10 and 14, Plate LXVII, after this publication. Figure 1, Plate LXXVII; also illustrated in this publication. Figure 4, Plate LXXII, described in this publication.

Archæological Report, 1900. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1901, pp. 1–62; Figures 1–31.

Figures 2, Plate LII; 8-9, Plate LXX; and 4, Plate LXXVIII, after this publication. Figure 4, Plate LXXV; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Report, 1901. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1902, pp. 1–149; Figures 1–52.

Figures 3, Plate XLVII; and 1, Plate XLVIII; 1, Plate LXXII; and 1, Plate LXXIII; also illustrated in this publication. Figure 3, Plate LXVII, similar to specimen illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Report, 1902. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1903, pp. 3–185, Figures 1–65 and others.

Figures 1, 3, and 4, Plate LXXII; 2, Plate LXXIII; 1, 2, 6, and 7, Plate LXXIV; 4, Plate LXXV; and 1, Plate LXXVIII; after this publication. Figures 10, Plate LXIX; 1, 2, and 5, Plate LXXI; 5, Plate LXXIII; 3, Plate LXXIV; and 4, Plate LXXV; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Report, 1903. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1904, pp. 3–150; Figures 1–66 and another.

Figure 6, Plate LXXVIII, after this publication. Figures 4 and 6, Plate LXIX; 3, Plate LXXIII; and 2, Plate LXXVII; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Report, 1904. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1905, pp. 3–117, Figures 1–86 and others.

Figures 4 and 5, Plate LXXIV; 2 and 7, Plate LXXVIII; after this publication. Figures 3, Plate LXIX; and 3, Plate LXXI; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Report, 1905. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1906, pp. 3–249, Figures 1–51.

Figures 1 and 6, Plate LXVII, after this publication. Figures 2, 7, and 12, Plate LXIX; illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Report, 1906. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1907, pp. 3–49, Figures 1–25, Plates I–VIII, and archæological map of Ontario.

Figure 4, Plate LXXI, also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Report, 1907. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1908, pp. 4–121, Figures 1–10, Plates I–XX.

Figures 7, Plate XLIII; 2, Plate L; and 1 and 2, Plate LXXVII; after this publication. Figure 3, Plate LXXVII; also illustrated in this publication. Part of Figure 1, Plate LXXX, and similar paintings illustrated in this publication.

Brock, R. W.—Note Book No. 4, 1898, Geol. Surv., Can.

Plate XL after this manuscript.

Hill-Tout, Charles.—"Later Prehistoric Man in British Columbia," Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., Sec. Ser., 1895–96, vol. I, sec. II, pp. 103–122, Plates I–VI.

Figures 11 and 12, Plate II, after this publication.

Also reprint.

"Notes of the Prehistoric Races of British Columbia and Their Monuments," The British Columbia Min. Rec., Christmas, 1899, Victoria and Vancouver, pp. 6–23, Figures, Plates I–VI.

Figures 11 and 12, Plate II; 1, Plate VII; 1 and 4, Plate XI; and 9, Plate XXXVI; also illustrated in this publication.

Holmes, W. H.—"Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States," Twentieth Ann. Rept. of the Bur. of Am. Ethnology, 1898-99, Washington, 1903.

Figures 1 and 6, Plate XLVI; 3, Plate XLVII; Plate XLVIII; and 3, Plate XLIX; after this publication.

HOUGHTON, FREDERICK.—"Indian Village, Camp, and Burial Sites on the Niagara Frontier," Bull. of the Buffalo Soc. of Nat. Hist., No. 3, vol. IX, Buffalo, New York, 1909.

Figure 5, Plate LXXVIII, represented by a similar specimen in this publication.

LAIDLAW, GEORGE E.—"North Victoria County, New Sites," Archæological Rept., 1899. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1900, pp. 41–50.

Figures 4, Plate LXXII; and 5, Plate LXXIV; described in this publication.

"Notes on North Victoria," Ann. Archæological Rept., 1901. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1902, pp. 100–108, Figures 34–35.

Figure 1, Plate LXXII, also illustrated in this publication.

"Effigy Pipes in Stone," Ann. Archæological Rept., 1902. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1903, pp. 37–57, Figures 19–42.

Figures 1, 3, and 4, Plate LXXII; 2, Plate LXXIII; 1-3, 6, and 7, Plate LXXIV; and 4, Plate LXXV; after this publication. Figures 1, 2, and 5, Plate LXXI; 5, Plate LXXIII; and 4, Plate LXXV; also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint with changes in numbers and character of figures and some figures showing reverse instead of obverse, pp. 3–25, Figures 19–41 plus 1.

"Victoria County," Ann. Archæological Rept., 1903. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1904, pp. 101–102.

Figures 1 and 5, Plate LXXIV; referrred to in this publication.

"Ontario Effigy Pipes in Stone" (Second paper). Ann. Archæological Rept., 1913. Being part of Appendix to the Rept of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1913, pp. 37–67, Figures.

Figures 4 and 6, Plate LXXI; and 5, Plate LXXIV; also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint, pp. 1–31.

"Ontario Effigy Pipes in Stone" (Third paper), Ann. Archæological Rept., 1914. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1914, pp. 44–76, Figures.

Figure 1, Plate LXXV; after this publication. Figures 1, 3, and 6, Plate LXXIII; 2, Plate LXXV; and 7, Plate LXXXIV; also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint, pp. 3–35.

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"Ontario Effigy Pipes in Stone" (Fourth Paper), Ann. Archæological Rept., 1915. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1915, pp. 58–62, Figures 1-7.

Figure 2, Plate LXXV, also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint, pp. 3–7, Figures 1–7.

LAWSON, A. C.—"Ancient Rock Inscriptions on the Lake of the Woods," The Am. Nat., No. 7, vol. XIX, July, 1885, pp. 654-657, Figure 1 and Plate XIX.

Figures 1-19, Plate LXXXI, after this publication.

L'HEUREUX, JEAN.—"The Kekip-Sesoators, or Ancient Sacrificial Stone of the North-West Tribes of Canada," Jour. of the Anthropological Inst. of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. XV, London, 1886, pp. 161–165. Plate VII.

Figure 5, Plate XLIII, after this publication. Figure 6, Plate XLIII; also illustrated in this publication.

Ethnological Notes on the Astronomical Customs and Religious Ideas of the Chokitapia or Blackfeet Indians, Canada," Jour. of the Anthropological Inst. of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. XV, London, 1886, pp. 301–304, Plate XIV.

Figure 5, Plate XLIII, after this publication.

MALLERY, GARRICK.—"Picture Writing of the American Indians," 10th Ann. Rept., Bur. of Ethnology, 1888–89, Washington, 1893, pp. 3-807, Figures 1–1290, Plates I–LIV.

Plate XXXII also illustrated in this publication.

MCINNES, WILLIAM.—Note Book, No. 1, 1890, Geol. Surv., Can.
Figure 2, Plate LXXIX, after this manuscript.

Note Book, 1890, Geol. Surv., Can.
Figure 5, Plate LXXX, after this manuscript.

Note Book No. 1, 1894, Geol. Surv., Can.
Figures 1-4, Plate LXXX, after this manuscript.

Note Book No. 5, 1896, Geol. Surv., Can.
Figure 1, Plate LXXIX, after this manuscript.

Note Book, 1898, Geol. Surv., Can.
Figure 6, Plate LXXX, after this manuscript.

Note Book, 1902, Geol. Surv., Can.
Figure 3, Plate LXXIX, after this manuscript.

Note Book, 1908, Geol. Surv., Can.
Figures 2-4, Plate XLIII; after this manuscript.

MONTGOMERY, HENRY.—"Prehistoric Man in Manitoba and Saskatchewan," Am. Anthropologist, N.S., No. 1, vol. X, January–March, 1908, pp. 33–40, Figures 16–19, Plates III–V.

Figures 2 and 5, Plate XLIV, after this publication.

" 'Calf Mountain' Mound in Manitoba," Am. Anthropologist, N.S., No. 1, vol. XII, January–March, 1910, pp. 49–57, Figures 5–9, Plate III.

Figure 3, Plate XLIV, after this publication.

NEWCOMBE, C. F.—"Petroglyphs in British Columbia," Victoria Daily Times, September 7, 1907.

Also reprint with additions and corrections 8 vo., 3 pages text, 7 pages of illustrations, Margison Bros., Printers, October 17, 1907, Victoria, B.C.

Figure 5, Plate XXXI, Plate XXXII, and Figure 4, Plate XXXIII, except lower left figure, also illustrated in this publication.

ORR, ROWLAND B.—Annual Archæological Rept., 1913. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1913, pp. 5–66, figures and plates.

Figures 4, 5, and 6, Plate LXXI; and 5, Plate LXXIV, also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Rept., 1914. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1914, pp. 5–91, figures and plates.

Figure 1, Plate LXXV; after this publication. Figures 5, Plate LXVII; 1, 3, and 6, Plate LXXIII; 2, Plate LXXV; and 7, Plate LXXXIV; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Rept., 1915. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1915, pp. 3–118, Figures and plates.

Figure 10, Plate LXX; after this publication. Figure 2, Plate LXXV; also illustrated in this publication.

PIERS, HARRY.—"Relics of the Stone Age in Nova Scotia," Proc. and Trans. of the Nova Scotian Inst. of Sc., 1894–98, vol. IX, Halifax, 1898, pp. 26–58, Plates I–III.

Figures 5 and 7, Plate LXXXIV, also illustrated in this publication.

SMITH, HARLAN I.—"Archæology of Lytton, British Columbia," Mems. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. III, whole series, vol. II, Anthropology, vol. I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. I, May 25, 1899, pp. 129–161, Figures 1–117, Plate XIII.

Figures 1-9, 14-15, 19, and 20, Plate XXXIV; 1-3, 8, and 10-14, Plate XXXV; and 1-6, Plate XXXVI; after this publication.

"Archæology of the Thompson River region, British Columbia," Mems. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. VI, whole series, vol. II, Anthropology, vol. I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. I, May, 1900, pp. 401–442, Figures 331–380, Plates XXIV–XXVI.

Figures 10-13 and 17, Plate XXXIV; 6-7, Plate XXXV; 7-9, Plate XXXVI; and Plate XXXVII, after this publication. Figures 15, Plate XXXIV, and 1-3, Plate XXXV, referred to in this publication.

"Shell-heaps of the Lower Fraser River, British Columbia," Mems. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. IV, whole series, vol. IV, Anthropology, vol. III, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. II, March, 1903, pp. 133–191, Figures 10–60, Plates VI–VII.

Figures 1-9, Plate I; 2-8 and 11-13, Plate II; 2, Plate III; 1 and 3, Plate VII; 1-4, Plate XI; 3, 5, 7, and 8, Plate XIV; and 1, Plate XXX; after this publication.

"Archæology of the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound," Mems. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. VI, whole series, vol. IV, Anthropology, vol. III, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. II, pp. 301–441, Figures 102–198, Plates X–XII. Leiden and New York, 1907.

Figures 1, 9, and 10, Plate II; 1 and 3, Plate III; 2, Plate VII; Plate X; Plate XII; 1-4, Plate XIII; 4 and 9, Plate XIV; Plate XV; Plate XVI; 1, Plate XVII; 2, Plate XVIII; Plates XIX-XXIV; 1-2, Plate XXV; Plates XXVI-XXVII; 3, Plate XXVIII; Plate XXIX; 1 and 4, Plate XXX; 5, Plate XXXI; 3-4, Plate XXXIII; and Plate XXXVII; after this publication. Figures 1, Plate IX; 5-7, Plate XIII; and 2, Plate XVII; also illustrated in this publication.

"Additional Whale-bone Clubs from Northwestern America," Am. Anthropologist, N.S., No. 3, vol. X, July–September, 1908, pp. 496–497, Figure 108.

Figures 3 and 4, Plate XXV, after this publication.

Also in separate of Foreign Notes.

"The Archæological Collection from the Southern Interior of British Columbia," Geol. Surv., Can., Dept. of Mines, Ottawa, 1913, pp. 1–40, Plates I–XVI, Figures 1–3.

Figures 16, 18, and 19, Plate XXXIV; 4, 5, 8-10, and 13-14, Plate XXXV; 8-9, Plate XXXVI; and Plate XXXVII; also illustrated in this publication.

Also in French, 1916.

"Remarkable Sculptures from Western Canada," Seventeenth Congress of Americanists, 1915, Washington, 1917.

Plate IX; and Figure 1, Plate XVIII, described in this publication.

"Distinctive Canadian Designs." Industrial Canada, September, 1917, Toronto, 1917.

Figure 1, Plate XLIX, also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint.

Also abstracted and re-arranged in Saturday Night, November 24, 1917, Toronto, 1917.

Also reprinted in Pottery, Glass, Housefurnishings, and Toys, December, 1917, Toronto, 1917.

SOWTER, T. W. E.—"Algonquian and Huron Occupation of the Ottawa Valley," The Ottawa Naturalist, Nos. 4 and 5, vol. XXIII, July and August, 1909, pp. 61–68, and 92–104, Plate.

Plate LXXXII also illustrated in this publication. Plate LXXXIII mentioned in this publication.

Also reprint, pp. 61–81.

TEIT, JAMES.—"A Rock Painting of the Thompson River Indians, British Columbia," edited from notes of the collector, by Franz Boas, Bull., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., Article XII, New York, 1896, pp. 227–230, Figure p. 229.

Plate XXXIX after this publication.

"The Thompson Indians of British Columbia," edited by Franz Boas, Mems. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. IV, whole series, vol. II, Anthropology, vol. I; The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. I, pp. 163–386, Figures 118–315, map, Plates XIV–XX, 1900.

Figures 12-14, Plate XXXV; and Plates XXXVIII-XXXIX, also illustrated in this publication.

"The Lillooet Indians," Mems. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. V, whole series, vol. II, Anthropology, vol. I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. II, Leiden and New York, 1906, pp. 193–300, Figures 61–100, Plates VIII–IX.

Plates VIII and XXXVIII; after this publication.

Toronto Mail, Toronto, Ontario: February 18, 1886.

Figure 6, Plate XLIII, mentioned in this publication.

WAUGH, F. W.—"Notes on Canadian Pottery," Ann. Archæological Rept., 1901. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1902, pp. 108–115, Figures 36–52.

Figures 3, Plate XLVII; and 1, Plate XLVIII; and specimen similar to Figure 3, Plate LXVII; also illustrated in this publication.

"Indian Art in Pottery," Pop. Sc. News, No. 10, vol. XXXV, New York, October, 1901, pp. 230–231, Figures 1–8.

Figure 2, Plate XLVIII, also illustrated in this publication.

WINTEMBERG, W. J.—"A Remarkable Indian Pipe," The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist, vol. VI, London, England, April, 1900, pp. 119-120, Figure 1 of four sides of pipe.

Figures 4-7, Plate LXX, also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint.

Also reprint with slight errors, in Am. Antiquarian and Oriental Jour., No. 5, vol. XXII, September and October, 1900, pp. 309–310, Figure of four sides of pipe.

"Relics of the Attiwandarons," Records of the Past, pt. IX, vol. IV, Washington, September, 1905, pp. 266-275, Figures 1–50.

Figures 4-7, Plate LXX, also illustrated in this publication.

"The Use of Shells by the Ontario Indians," Ann. Archæological Rept., 1907. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1908, pp. 38–90, Plates VI–XX.

Figures 1 and 2, Plate LXXVII, after this publication. Figure 3, Plate LXXVII, also illustrated in this publication.

Also separate.

LIST OF COLLECTIONS CONTAINING SPECIMENS, CASTS, NEGATIVES, OR LANTERN SLIDES, OF PREHISTORIC CANADIAN ART, SUITABLE AS MOTIVES FOR COMMERCIAL ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS

American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y.

Figures 2-9, Plate I; 1-10 and 13, Plate II; 1, Plate VII; Plate VIII; 1-3, Plate XI; 5 and 8, Plate XIV; 2-3, Plate XXVII; 1-2, Plate XXVIII; 1-6, Plate XXXIV; 9-13, 17, 19, and 20, Plate XXXIV; 1-3, 6-7, 10, and 12-14, Plate XXXV; and 1-7, Plate XXXVI, represented by specimens; 2-3, Plate VII; 4, Plate XI; 5-7, Plate XIII; 6, Plate XIV; 2, Plate XVII; 1 and 4, Plate XXX; 5, Plate XXXI; upper part of 4, Plate XXXIII; and 9, Plate XXXVI, represented by casts; and 1, Plate XXXI; upper part of 4, Plate XXXIII; and Plate XXXIX, represented by negatives in this institution.

ASHWORTH, DANIEL, Wappingers Falls, N.Y.

Figures 5-6, Plate XIII; 6, Plate XIV; and 4, Plate XXX; represented by specimens in this collection.

BAMBER, GEORGE, Sterling, Ontario.

Figure 8, Plate XLV, represented by specimen in this collection.

British Museum, London, England.

Figure 1, Plate XV; 1, 2, and 4, Plate XXI; 1-2, Plate XXII; 3, Plate XXIII; 3, Plate XXIV; and 1 and 3, Plate XXIX, represented by specimens in this institution.

Brooke, Reginald C., Port Hammond, B.C.

Figure 1, Plate I; and 3 and 7, Plate XIV, represented by specimens in this collection.

Cambridge University Museum, Cambridge, England.

Figure 4, Plate XXIII, represented by specimen in this institution.

Croucher, Mrs. (Rev.) C., Yale, B.C.

Figure 1, Plate XVIII, represented by specimen in this collection.

Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

Figure 1, Plate LXXXIII, represented by specimen in this institution.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.

Figure 1, Plate XVI, and 4, Plate XXIV, represented by specimens in this institution.

Ethnographical Museum, Florence, Italy.

Figure 3, Plate XXI; and 1, Plate XXVI, represented by specimens in this institution.

Free Museum of Science and Art, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Figure 2, Plate XX, represented by specimen in this institution.

Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figures 12, Plate II; 1, Plate III, but not identical; Plate IV; 1-2, Plate V; Plate VI; 1-2, Plate XIV; 2-3, Plate XXX; 16 and 18, Plate XXXIV; 4-5 and 8-9, Plate XXXV; 8, Plate XXXVI; Plate XXXVII; 6, Plate XLIII; 4 and 6, Plate XLIV; 1-7 and 9, Plate XLV; 2-5, Plate XLVI; 1 and 2, Plate XLVII; 1 and 2, Plate XLIX; 1, Plate L; Plate LI; 1 and 6, Plate LII; Plates LIII-LXI; 1-10, Plate LXII; Plates LXIII-LXVI; 2-3, 7-9, and 11-13, Plate LXVII; 2-5 and 7-11, Plate LXVIII; 1-3 and 11, Plate LXX; 2 and 5, Plate LXXII; 2-3 and 5-7, Plate LXXV; 2, 8, and 10, Plate LXXVI; 4, Plate LXXVII; 3, Plate LXXVIII; Plate LXXXII; Plate LXXXIII; and Figures 2-3, Plate LXXXIV, represented by specimens; 5, 7, and 8, Plate I; 13, Plate II; 3, Plate VII; 4, Plate XI; 5-7, Plate XIII; 5, 8, and 9, Plate XIV; 2, Plate XV; 1, Plate XVI; 2, Plate XVII; 1 and 2, Plate XXV; 3, Plate XXVIII; 4, Plate XXX; upper part of 4, Plate XXXIII; 10-11 and 13-14, Plate XXXV; 9, Plate XXXVI; Plate XXXVII; and 11, Plate LXII, by casts; Plate XI; 1, Plate XVIII; 3, Plate XXVIII; 2, Plate XXX; Plate XXXII; 16 and 18-20, Plate XXXIV; 4, 5, 8-10, and 13-14, Plate XXXV; 8-9, Plate XXXVI; Plates XLI-XLII; 1, Plate XLIII; 1, Plate XLIV; 8, Plate XLV; 6, Plate XLVI; 1, Plate XLIX; 5, Plate LXVII; Plate LXIX; 4-7 and 12, Plate LXX; Plate LXXI; Plate LXXIII; 1-2 and 4-12, Plate LXXVI; 3, Plate LXXVII; 5 and 8, Plate LXXVIII; and 1 and 4-7, Plate LXXXIV; by negatives; and Plate XI; 1, Plate XVIII; Plate XXXII; 16 and 18-20, Plate XXXIV; 4, 5, 8-10, and 13-14, Plate XXXV; 8-9, Plate XXXVI; 1, Plate XLIV; 1, Plate XLIX; Plate LXIX and Plate LXXIII, by lantern slides.

Giglioli, Professor E. H., Florence, Italy.

Figure 2, Plate XXIX, represented by specimen in this collection.

Herber, Louis, Sidney, B.C.

Figures 1 and 3, Plate III, represented by specimens in this collection.

LAWSON, WILLIAM, Spencerville, Ont.

Figure 11, Plate LXII, represented by specimen in this collection.

MARTIN, Hon. Justice, Victoria, B.C.

Figure 2, Plate XVII, represented by specimen in this collection.

MCDONALD, ALEXANDER, North Saanich, B.C.

Figure 4, Plate XIII, represented by specimen in this collection.

Memorial Museum, Golden Gate park, San Francisco, California. C. P. Wilcomb Loan collection.

Figure 7, Plate XIII, represented by specimen in this collection.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Figures 1, Plate XX; and 7, Plate XIII, represented by specimens in this institution.
Figure 7, Plate XIV, represented by two similar specimens in this institution.

Museum of the Natural Scienees and Art, Public Library, Vancouver, B.C.

Figure 7, Plate XIII, represented by a somewhat similar specimen in this institution.

Natural History Society of New Brunswick, St. John, New Brunswick.

Figure 1, Plate LXXXIV, represented by specimen in this institution.

NEWBIGGING, J., Victoria, B.C.

Figure 1, Plate XVII, represented by specimen in this collection.

Peabody Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Figures 3 and 4, Plate XXII, represented by specimens in this institution.

Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem, Massachusetts.

Figure 2, Plate XXIV, represented by specimen in this institution.

Provincial Museum, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Figures 4-7, Plate LXXXIV, represented by specimens in this institution.

Provincial Museum, Toronto, Ont.

Figures 7, Plate XLIII; 1, Plate XLIV; 1 and 6, Plate XLVI; 3, Plate XLVII; Plate XLVIII; 3, Plate XLIX; 2, Plate L; 2-5, Plate LII; 1, 4-6, 10, and 14, Plate LXVII; 1 and 6, Plate LXVIII; Plate LXIX; 4-10 and 12, Plate LXX; Plate LXXI; 1 and 3-4, Plate LXXII; Plates LXXIII-LXXIV; 4, Plate LXXV; 1, 4-7, 9, and 11-12, Plate LXXVI; 1-3, Plate LXXVII; and 1-2 and 4-8, Plate LXXVIII, represented by specimens; and Figures 4, Plate LXXIII; and 3, Plate LXXVIII, by similar specimens in this institution.

Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.

Figures 2-3, Plate VII; 4, Plate XI; 2, Plate XV; 1-2, Plate XXV; 7-8 and 14-15, Plate XXXIV; 11, Plate XXXV; and 9, Plate XXXVI, represented by specimens; and Plate IX; Figure 5, Plate XXXI; and upper part of Figure 4, Plate XXXIII, by casts in this institution.

Revsbech, son of Mrs. J. E., proprietress of Hotel Borden, Yale, B.C.

Plate IX represented by specimens in this collection.

Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin, Germany.

Plates X, XII; Figures 1-3, Plate XIII; 4, Plate XIV; 2, Plate XVIII; Plate XIX; 1 and 2, Plate XXIII; 1, Plate XXIV; 3-4, Plate XXVI; 1, Plate XXVII; and 1, Plate XXX, represented by specimens in this institution.

Royal Ontario Museum, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.

Figure 3, Plate LXXIV, represented by specimen in this institution.

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Figures 3 and 4, Plate XXV, represented by specimens in this institution.

Smith, Harlan I., Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

Figures 1, Plate XXXI; 4, Plate XXXIII; and Plate XXXIX, represented by lantern slides in this collection.

Washington, Museum of University of, Seattle, Washington.

Figure 9, Plate XIV, represented by specimen in this institution.

Plate I

British Columbia Coast

Harpoon Heads

Figure 1. Harpoon or knife blade made of iron. Probably modern. From Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by James Scott. In collection of Reginald C. Brooke, Port Hammond, B.C.; ½ natural size. After Figure 12, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a drawing by Reginald C. Brooke.

Figure 2. Harpoon point made of bone. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5063 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 17m, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figures 3, 4. Harpoon points with guards made of bone. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. Nos. 16-5055, and 16-5056, in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 18a and b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 5. Harpoon made of bone or antler bearing incised geometric design. From 2½ feet deep, trench No. 3, in shell-heap, Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-4273 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 50a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-271 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figures 6-8. Harpoon points with guards, made of bone. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. Nos. 16-5113, 16-5054, and 16-5460, in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 18e, d, and c, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Casts of 7 and 8, Cat. Nos. XII-B-267 and XII-B-266 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 9. Harpoon bearing incised geometric design, made of bone or antler. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7894 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 50b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

PLATE I

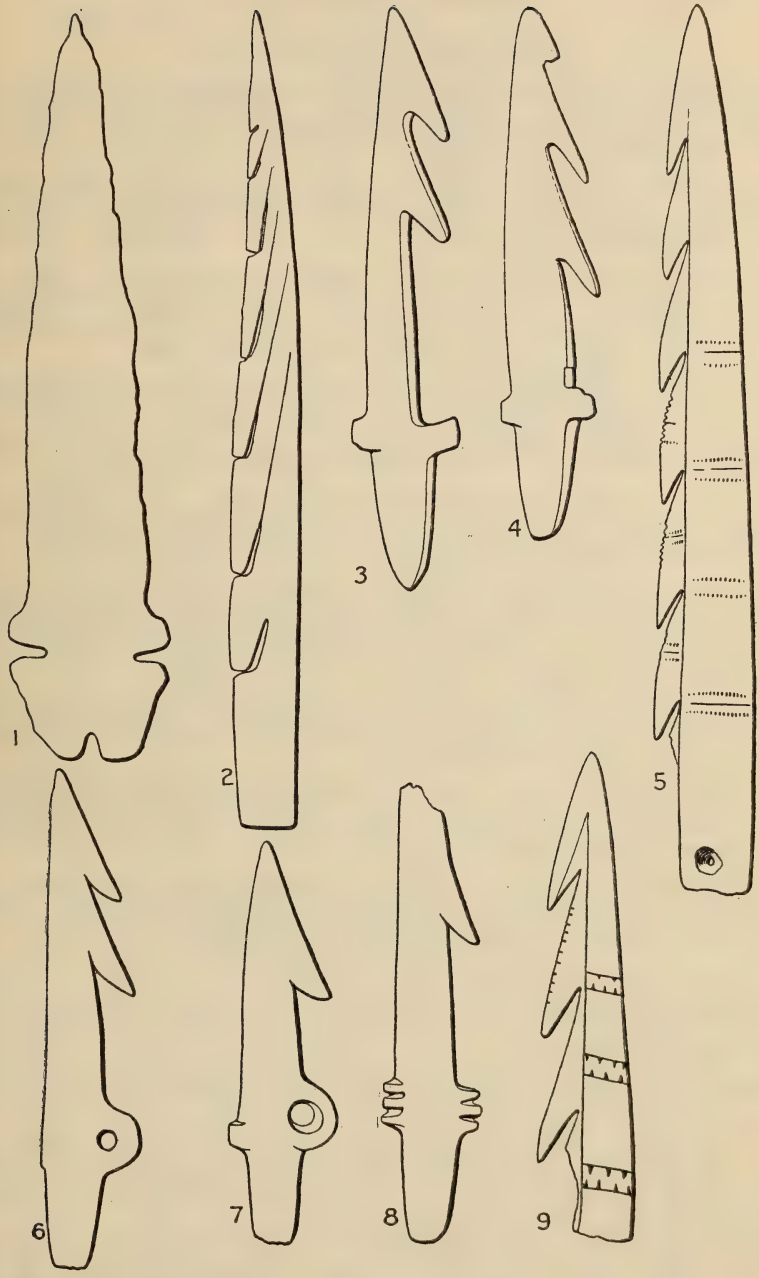


Plate II

British Columbia Coast

Carvings of Bone and Antler

Figure 1. Decorated harpoon point made of bone or antler. From 6 feet deep in shell-heap, North Saanich, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-7192 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 141a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Fragment of object made of bone, probably a wristlet. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7933 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 46b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 3. Fragment of object made of bone, probably wristlet, bearing incised lines and areas. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5034 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 46c, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 4. Fragment of object made of bone, probably wristlet, bearing incised geometric design. From near skeleton No. 26, Cat. No. 99-1772 in American Museum of Natural History, New York, near surface in main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5044 in American Museum; ½ natural size. After Figure 51, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 5. Incised geometric design on an object made of bone. From shell-heap No. 1, Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-4062 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 49a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 6. Incised representation of a fish on a fragment of harpoon point made of bone or antler. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5053 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 52b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 7. Incised representation of a fish on a fragment of harpoon point made of bone or antler. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7895 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 52c, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 8. Incised representation of a fish on a fragment of harpoon point made of bone or antler. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5052 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 52a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 9. Decorated object made of bone. From shell-heap on Hugh Grant's farm, Comox, B.C. Comox, Salish Indian and Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-6625 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 113b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 10. Antler with incised design. From shell-heap, North Saanich, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-7261 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 143, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 11. Sculpture in bone or stone. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. After Figure 55c, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, redrawn from Figure 4, Plate III, Hill-Tout, Later, 1895-96. Also illustrated in Figure 4, Plate III, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899.

Figure 12. Sculpture in bone or stone. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. XII-B-605 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure 3, Plate III, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899; and Figure 55b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, redrawn from Figure 3, Plate III, Hill-Tout, Later, 1895-96.

Figure 13. Sculpture in antler, slightly restored. From original surface soil, 4 feet below top, in shell-heap No. 1, Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3977 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 59, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-608 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

PLATE II



Plate III

British Columbia Coast

Pestles or Hammers Made of Stone

Figure 1. Pestle or hammer made of stone with a striking head at each end. From shell-heap, Sidney, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Louis Herber, Sidney, B.C.; ½ natural size. After Figure 126a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from sketch made by the author. A similar specimen from Cowichan, B.C., collected by W. F. Tolmie, is Cat. No. XII-B-326 (1360a) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. This type is found on the coast from Port Simpson, northern B.C., southward into Washington.

Figure 2. Form of pestle or hammer made of stone of the shell-heaps of the lower Fraser river, B.C. Salish Indian area; ½ natural size. Redrawn and changed from Figure 23c, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. This type is typical of the lower Fraser area, B.C.

Figure 3. Pestle or hammer made of stone. From shell-heap, Sidney, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Louis Herber, Sidney, B.C.; ½ natural size. After Figure 126d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from sketch made by the author. This type is more commonly found in the region of Lytton, B.C.

PLATE III

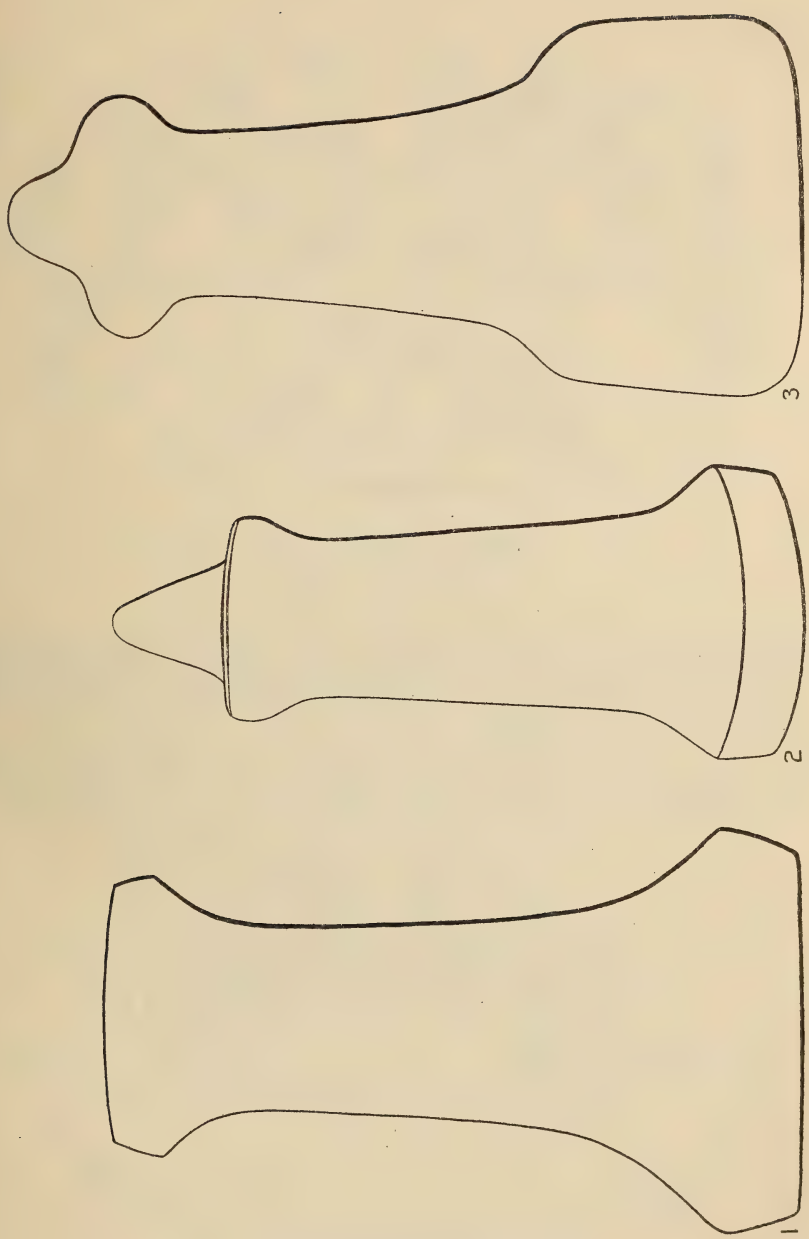


Plate IV

British Columbia Coast

Mortar Made of Stone

Figure 1. Figure of beaver on a mortar made of stone; possibly modern. From Queen Charlotte islands, B.C. Haida Indian area. Collected by J. W. Powell, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-318 (76) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Note characteristic four incisor teeth gnawing stick. Side view is illustrated in Figure 1, Plate V.

Figure 2. Rear view of specimen illustrated in Figure 1. Note characteristic large tail, also hind legs.

PLATE IV



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Plate V

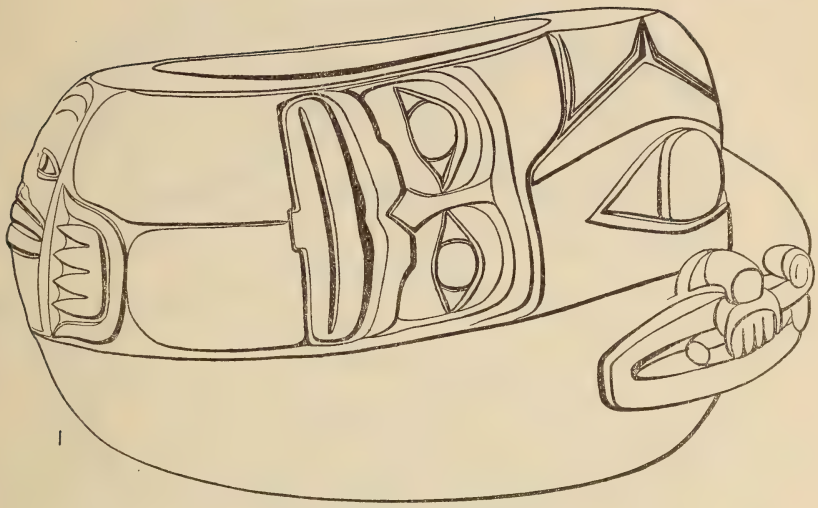
British Columbia Coast

Mortars Made of Stone

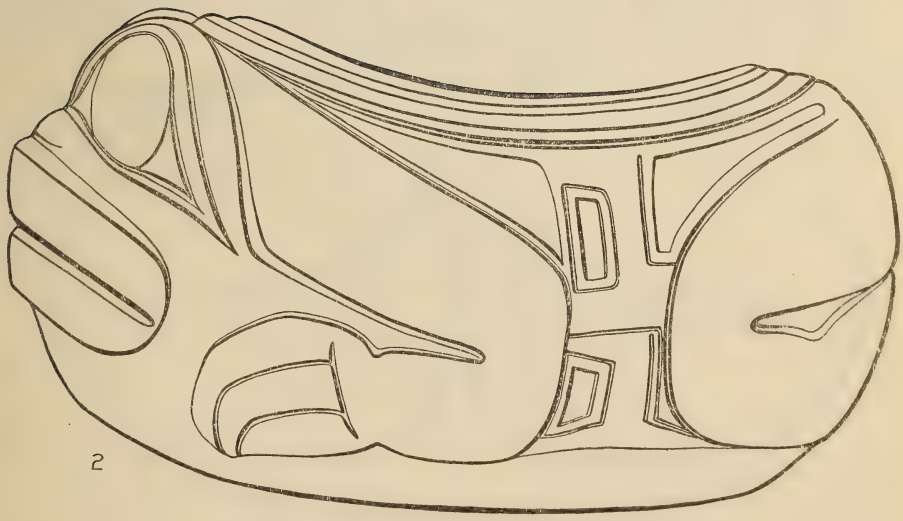
Figure 1. Figure of beaver on a mortar made of stone; possibly modern. From Queen Charlotte islands, B.C. Haida Indian area. Collected by J. W. Powell, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-318 (76) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately ½ natural size. Note stick being gnawed. Front and rear views are illustrated in Plate IV.

Figure 2. Figure of a toad on a mortar made of stone; possibly modern. From Queen Charlotte islands, B.C. Haida Indian area. Collected by J. W. Powell, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-317 (74) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately ½ natural size. Front and rear views are illustrated in Plate VI.

PLATE V



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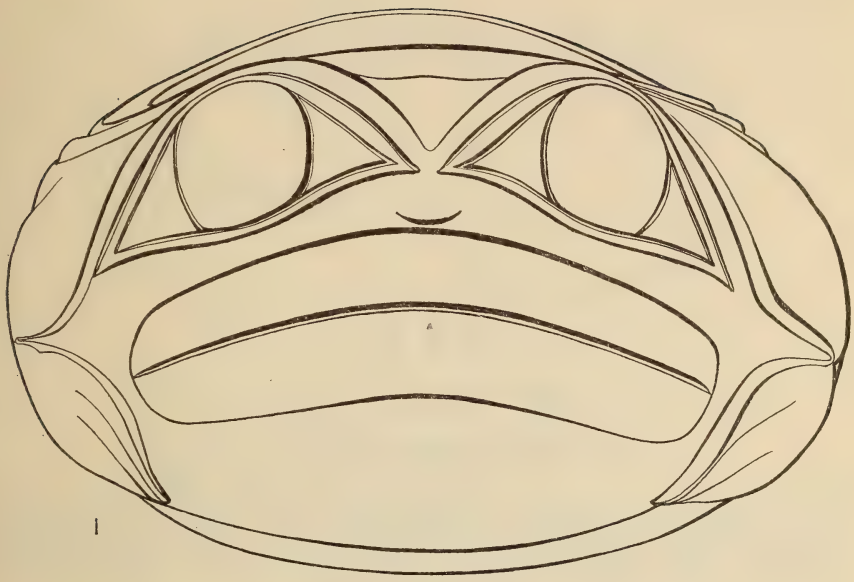
Plate VI

British Columbia Coast

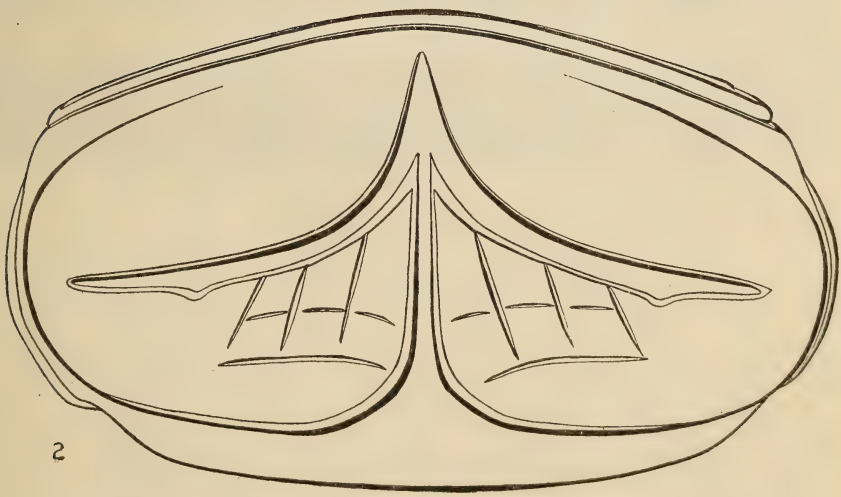
Mortar Made of Stone

Figure 1. Figure of a toad on a mortar made of stone; possibly modern. From Queen Charlotte islands, B.C. Haida Indian area. Collected by J. W. Powell, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-317 (74) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Side view is illustrated in Figure 2, Plate V.

Figure 2. Rear view of specimen illustrated in Figure 1. Note hind legs and feet.



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Plate VII

British Columbia Coast

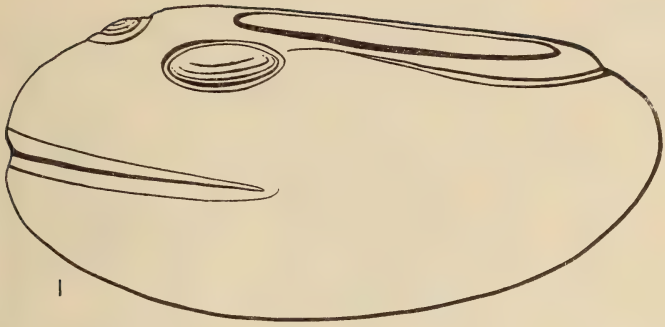
Mortars Made of Stone

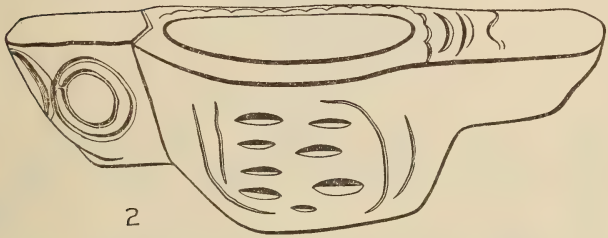
Figure 1. Sculpture in stone, used as a mortar. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7853 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 54a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Right side illustrated in Figure 4, Plate II, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899. See Figures 153-154, Teit, Thompson, 1900.

Figure 2. Sculpture in stone used as a mortar. From shell-heap, North Saanich, B.C. Salish Indian area. In Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.; ½ natural size. After Figure 188b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from cast, Cat. No. 16-8909 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Figure 3. Sculpture in stone used as a mortar. From shell-heap, north arm of Fraser river, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by J. Sprott, 1892. Cat. No. 618 in Provincial Museum, Victoria; ½ natural size. After Figure 54b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a cast, Cat. No. 16-8692 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-622 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

PLATE VII





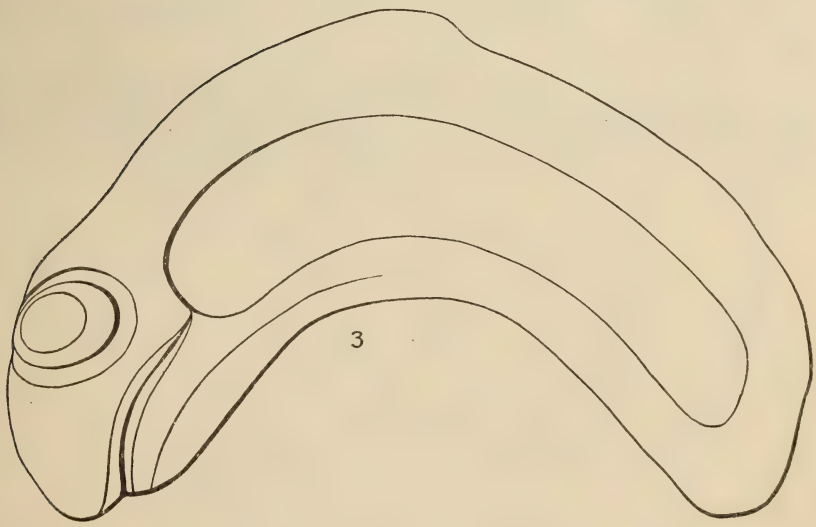


Plate VIII

British Columbia Coast

Dishes Made of Stone

Figure 1. Dish made of stone. From Lillooet, B.C. Lillooet, Salish Indian area. Collected by James Teit. Cat. No. 16-5964 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 68, Teit, Lillooet, 1906.

Figures 2, 3. Dishes made of lava for ceremonial fumigation of the first spring salmon of the season. From gravel near Tenmile house, lower Lillooet river, near head of Harrison lake, B.C. Lillooet, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. Nos. 16-7058 and 16-7057 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 97a and c, Teit, Lillooet, 1906.

Figure 4. Dish made of stone, for ceremonial fumigation of the first spring salmon of the season. From Skookum Chuck on Lillooet river, B.C. Lillooet, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-7062 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 97b, Teit, Lillooet, 1906.

PLATE VIII

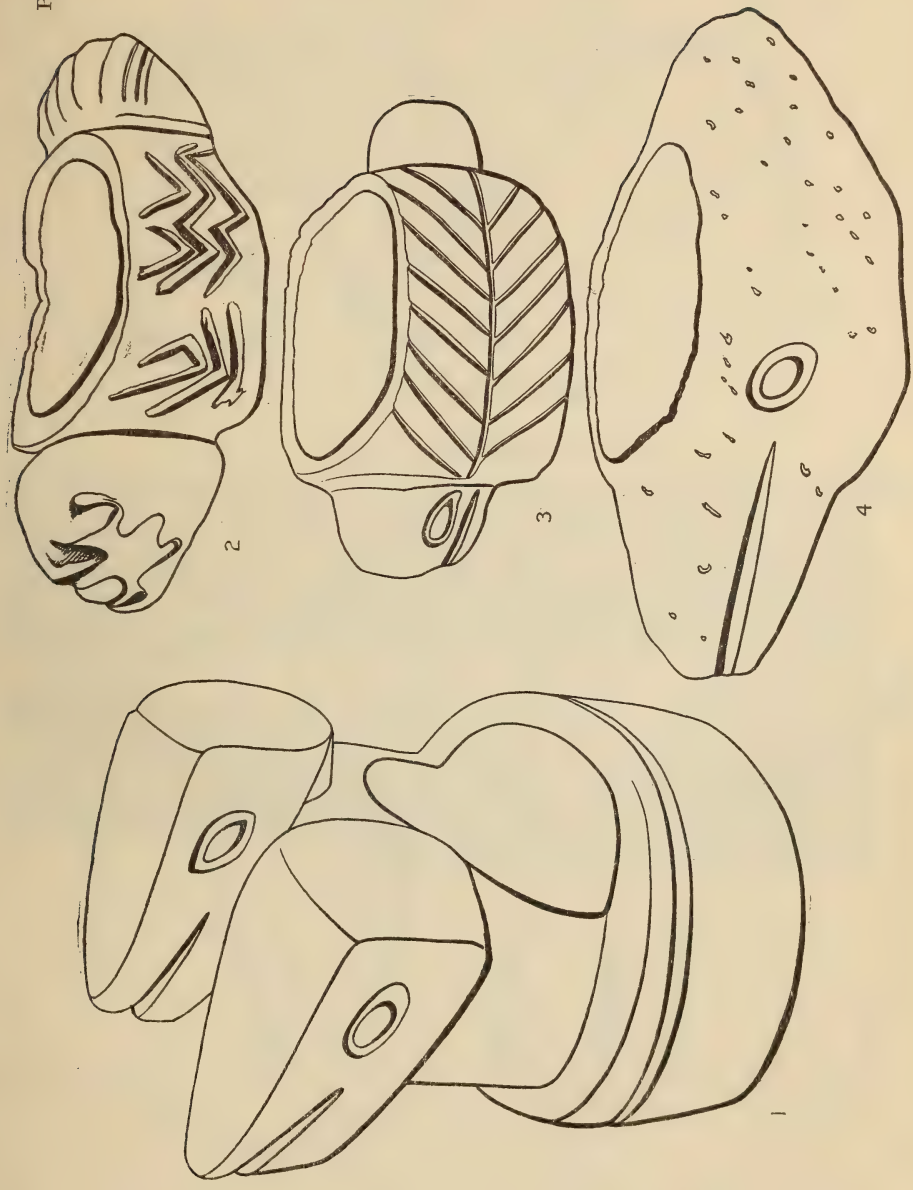


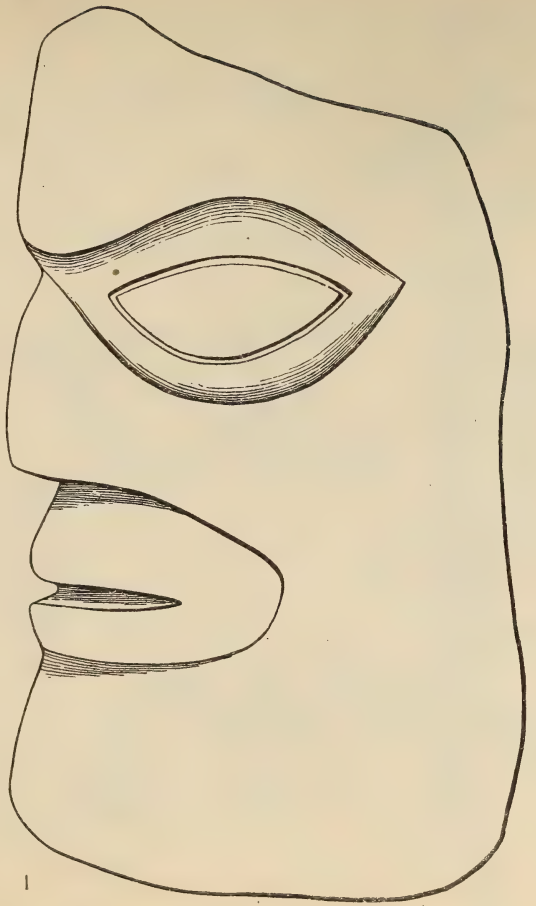
Plate IX

British Columbia Coast

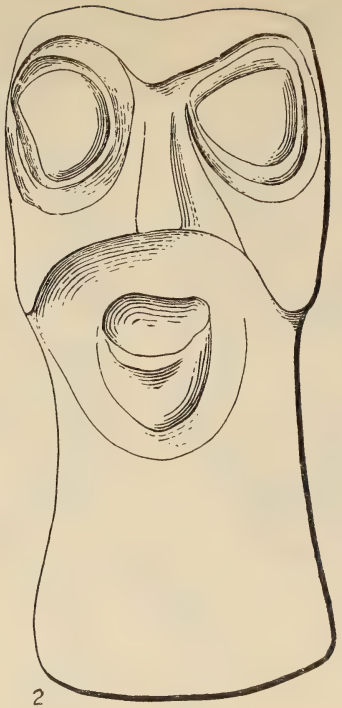
Dishes Made of Stone

Figure 1. Head-shaped sculpture, made of greyish grit stone, with a dish-shaped hollow in the top. From below the mouth of the canyon of Fraser river, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of son of Mrs. J. E. Revsbech, proprietress of Hotel Borden, Yale, B.C.; approximately ½ natural size. From Figure a in photograph by Harlan I. Smith on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, July 31, 1915, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 34588 in Museum. Right side illustrated in Figure a, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 34589. Cast by F. C. Kermode in Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. Also illustrated in Figure 192a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from a photograph by Dr. C. F. Newcombe. Described on p. 32, Smith, Remarkable, 1917.

Figure 2. Head-shaped sculpture with a long cylindrical neck, making it look somewhat goblet shaped, with a bowl in the top. From Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of son of Mrs. J. E. Revsbech, proprietress of Hotel Borden, Yale, B.C.; approximately ½ natural size. From Figure b in photograph by Harlan I. Smith on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, July 31, 1915, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 34588 in Museum. Right side illustrated in Figure b, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 34589. Cast by F. C. Kermode in Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. Described on page 32, Smith, Remarkable, 1917.



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2

Plate X

British Columbia Coast

Dish Made of Stone

Figures 1-5. Dish made of stone. From near Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. IV B 1702 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ½ natural size. After Figures 190a-e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawings by W. von den Steinen.

PLATE X

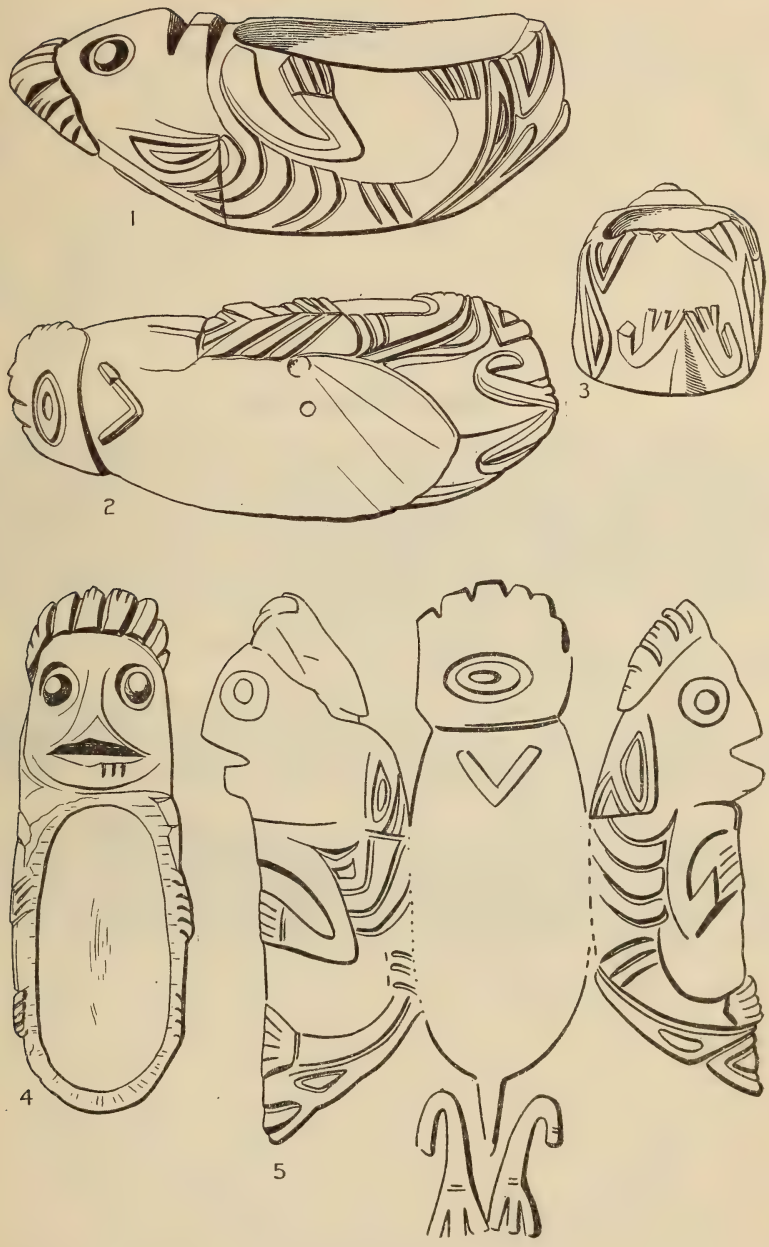


Plate XI

British Columbia Coast

Mortars Made of Stone

Figure 1. Sculpture in stone, used as a mortar. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7852 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 56a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Side and bottom illustrated in Figures 2 and 1, Plate II, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899. Three other four-legged sculptures in stone, used as mortars, have been found in the Salish Indian area, near Yale, B.C. See two in negatives, Cat. Nos. 34583-34585, and one in Figure c, negative, Cat. No. 34582, in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. They are described on page 31, Smith, Yale, 1915.

Figure 2. Profile view of head of sculpture illustrated in Figure 1; ½ natural size. After Figure 56b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 3. Sculpture in stone, used as a mortar, with rim ornamented by incised lines and a sculptured human head. From 3 feet deep in black soil in main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16–5016 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 53a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 4. Mortar made of stone. From Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by C. Hill-Tout, 1898. Cat. No. 614 in Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.; ½ natural size. After Figure 53b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a cast, Cat. No. 16-8690 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Figure on p. 16, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-633 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

PLATE XI

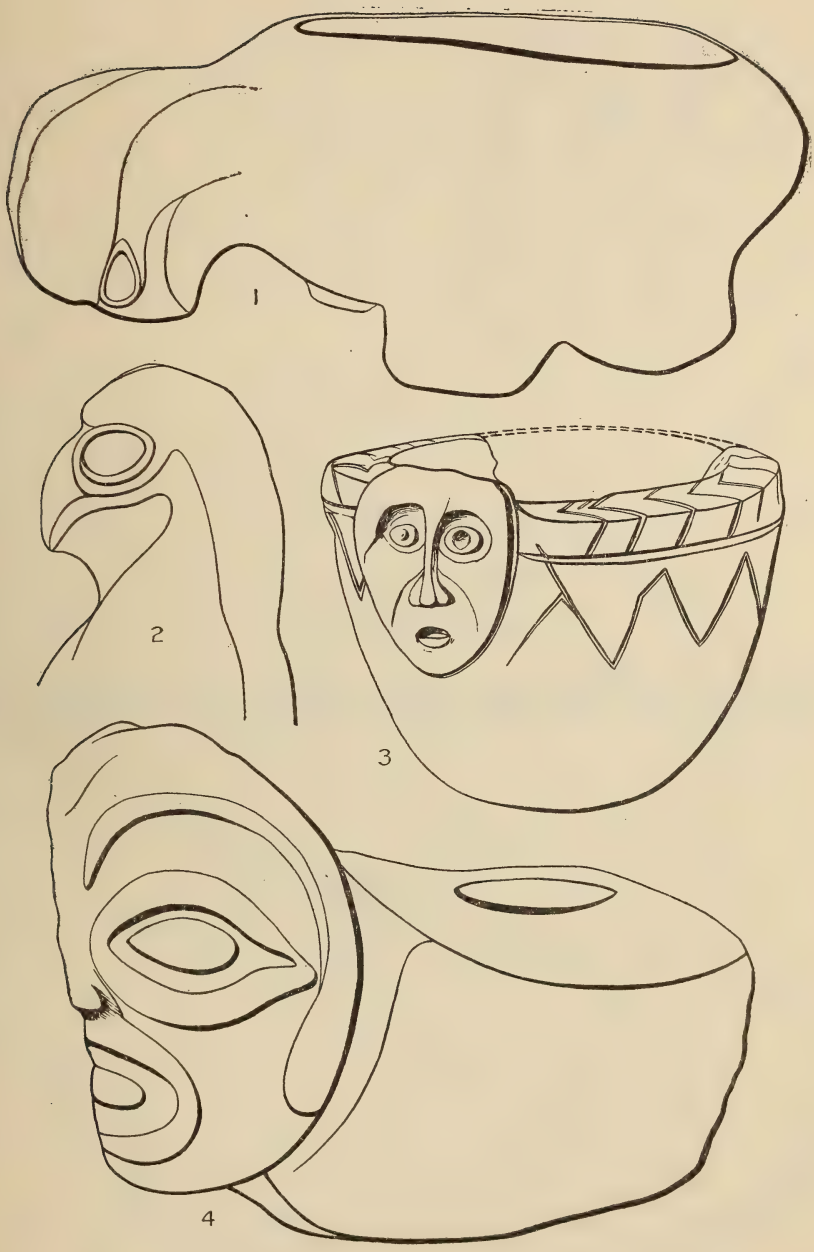


Plate XII

British Columbia Coast

Mortar Made of Stone

Figures 1-3. Mortar made of stone. From near Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. IV B 1698 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ½ natural size. After Figures 189a-c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawings by W. von den Steinen.

PLATE XII

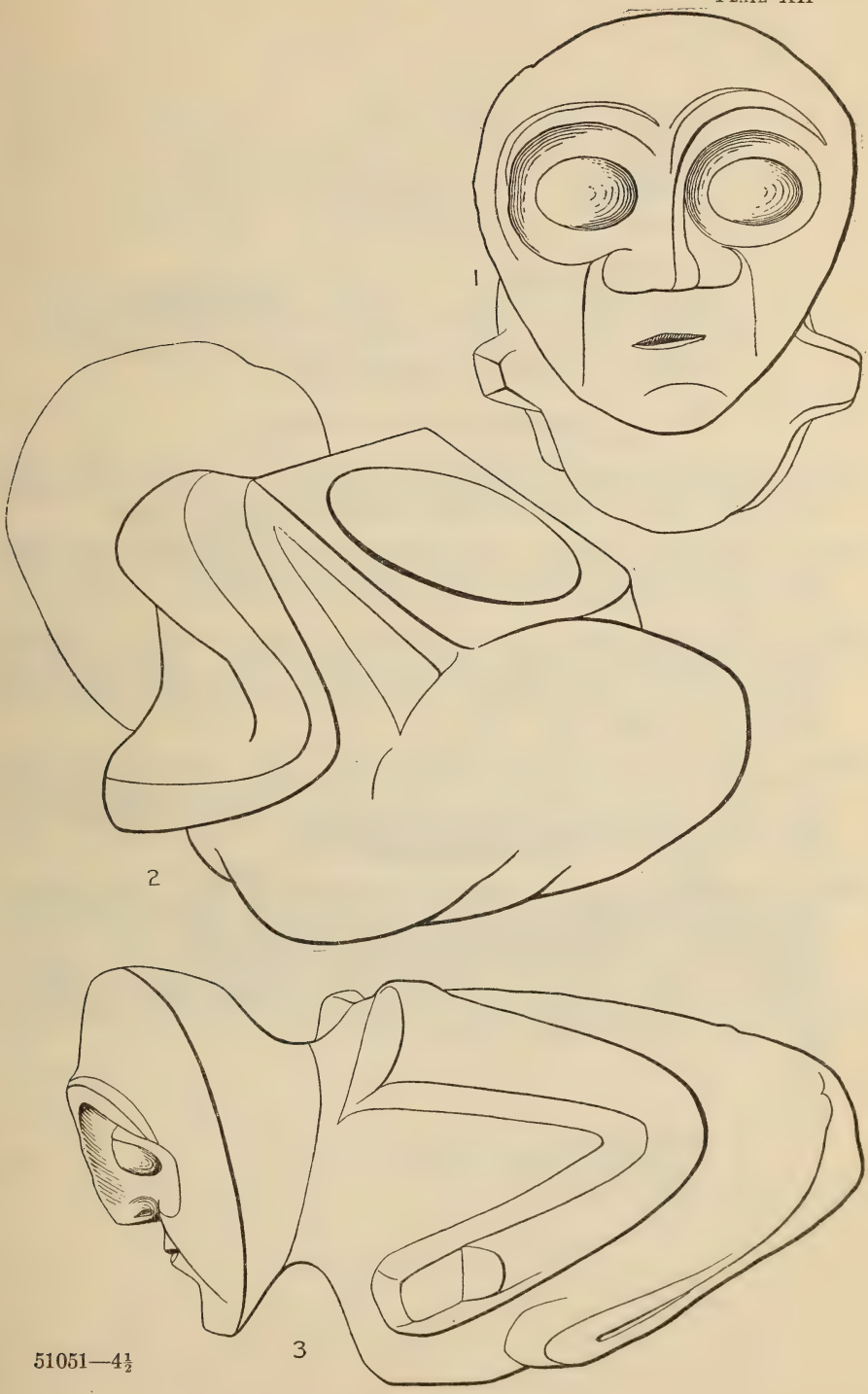


Plate XIII

British Columbia Coast

Sculpture and Mortars of Stone

Figures 1-3. Stone sculpture. From the vicinity of Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. IV B 1703 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ½ natural size. After Figure 193b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawings by W. von den Steinen.

Figure 4. Dish made of soapstone. From shell-heap, North Saanich, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Alexander McDonald, North Saanich, B.C.; ½ natural size. After Figure 142, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from photographs.

Figure 5. Mortar made of lava. From near Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Daniel Ashworth, Wappingers Falls, N.Y.; ½ natural size. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-313 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Cast, Cat. No. 16.1-130 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Figure 191c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 6. Bird form carved on mortar made of stone. From near Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Daniel Ashworth, Wappingers Falls, N.Y.; ½ natural size. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-320 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Cast, Cat. No. 16.1-132 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Figure 191d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 7. Animal form made by pecking on a mortar made of lava. From Chilliwack river, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. 6387 W in C. P. Wilcomb loan collection, Memorial Museum, Golden Gate park, San Francisco; ½ natural size. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-319 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Cast, Cat. No. 16-9810 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Figure 191b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. A somewhat similar specimen was found near Yale, B.C., in the Salish Indian area, and is in the Museum of Natural Sciences and Art in the Public Library, Vancouver, B.C.

PLATE XIII



Plate XIV

British Columbia Coast

Sculptures of Stone

Figure 1. Piece of soapstone with one end carved to represent a human head, bearing incised figures of a bird and a quadruped, probably modern. From shell-heap at Pentlatch Indian village, near Comox, B.C. Comox, Salish Indian and Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Collected by Franz Boas, 1889. Cat. No. XII-B-603 (2646) (6) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 2. Incised bird form on reverse and animal form on obverse of object illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 3. Sculpture in stone, probably used as a small mortar. From shell-heap, Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by James Scott. In collection of Reginald C. Brooke, Port Hammond, B.C.; ½ natural size. After Figure 55d, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a drawing by Reginald C. Brooke.

Figure 4. Sculpture in stone. From the vicinity of Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. IV B 1749 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ½ natural size. After Figure 193a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawing by W. von den Steinen.

Figure 5. Sculpture in hydrocarbon, probably used as a pendant. From 3½ feet deep, and 1 foot west of skull No. 5, Cat. No. 99-1751 in American Museum of Natural History, New York, in gravel, in main shell-heap at Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5031 in American Museum; ½ natural size. After Figure 58, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-601 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 6. Sculpture in stone. From the vicinity of Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Mr. Daniel Ashworth, Wappingers Falls, N.Y.; ½ natural size. After Figure 193c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from cast, Cat. No. 16.1-137 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Figure 7. Fragment of a stone pipe bearing a scupltured animal form. From shell-heap, Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by James Scott. In collection of Reginald C. Brooke, Port Hammond, B.C.; ½ natural size. After Figure 55a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a drawing by Reginald C. Brooke.

Figure 8. Sculpture in stone, probably used as part of an implement. From 3 inches below skull No. 3, Cat. No. 99-1749 in American Museum of Natural History, New York, which was 1 foot deep, in main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5032 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 57, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-602 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. There are two similar specimens in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

Figure 9. Sculpture in stone. From "between Vancouver island and the mainland", B.C. Salish Indian area. In Museum of the University of Washington, Seattle; ½ natural size. After Figure 197a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from cast, Cat. No. 16-9831 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

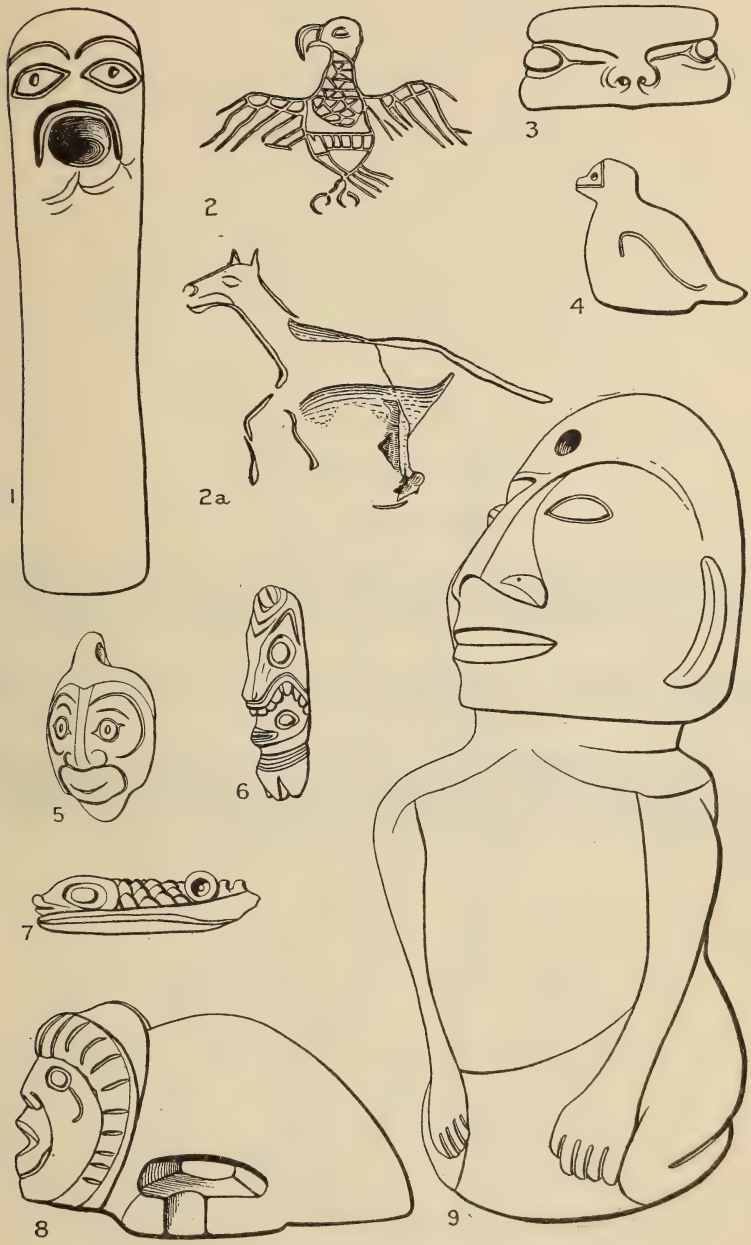

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Plate XV

British Columbia Coast

Dishes Made of Stone

A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV–XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figure 1. Carved dish made of soapstone. From Cowichan, southeastern Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. 96-1-25-1 in British Museum; ½ natural size. After Figure 183b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Carved dish made of sandstone. From shell-heap, Departure bay, near Nanaimo, southeastern Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. 620 in Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.; ½ natural size. After Figure 185b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-630 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

PLATE XV

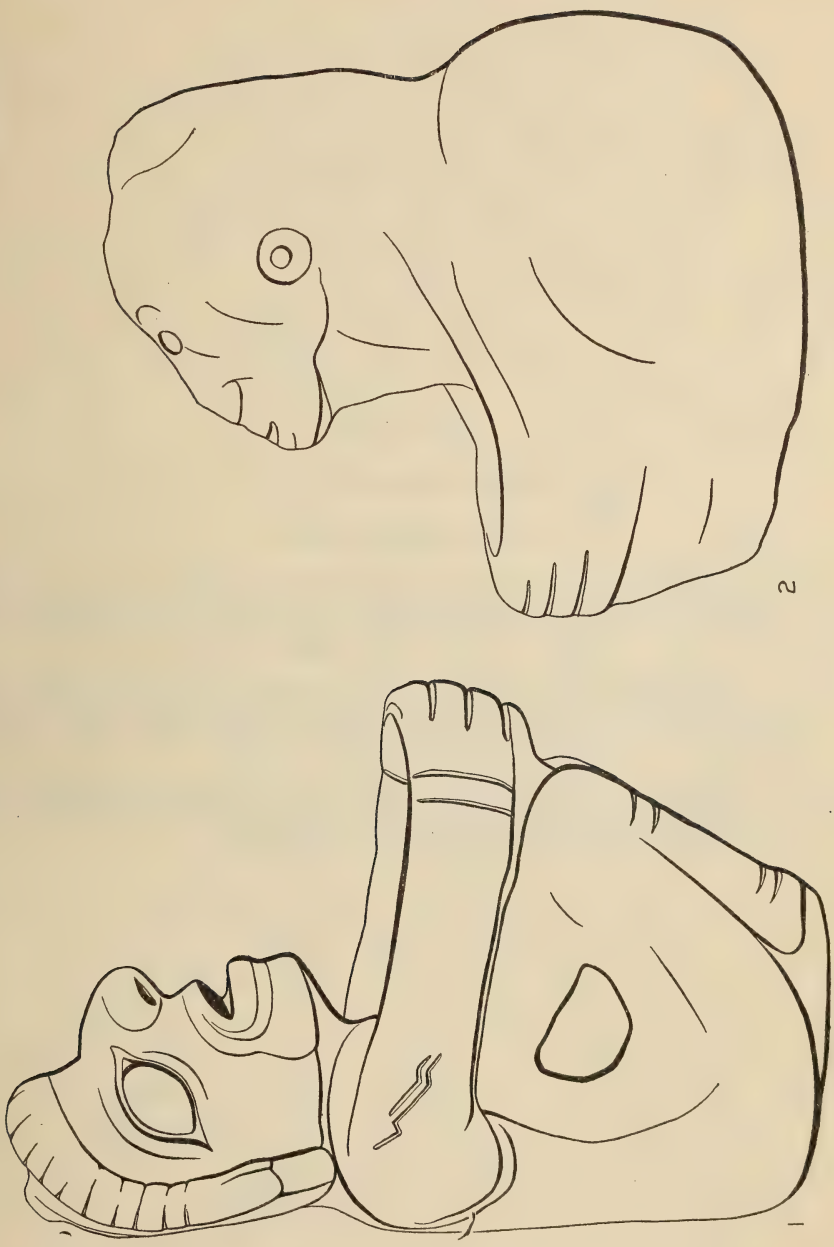


Plate XVI

British Columbia Coast

Dishes Made of Stone

A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV–XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figure 1. Carved dish made of soapstone. From Saanich peninsula, southeastern Vancouver island, B.C. In Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 183a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-636 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 2. Carved dish made of gritstone. From Saanich peninsula, southeastern Vancouver island, B.C.; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 183d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from a photograph by Dr. C. F. Newcombe.


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Plate XVII

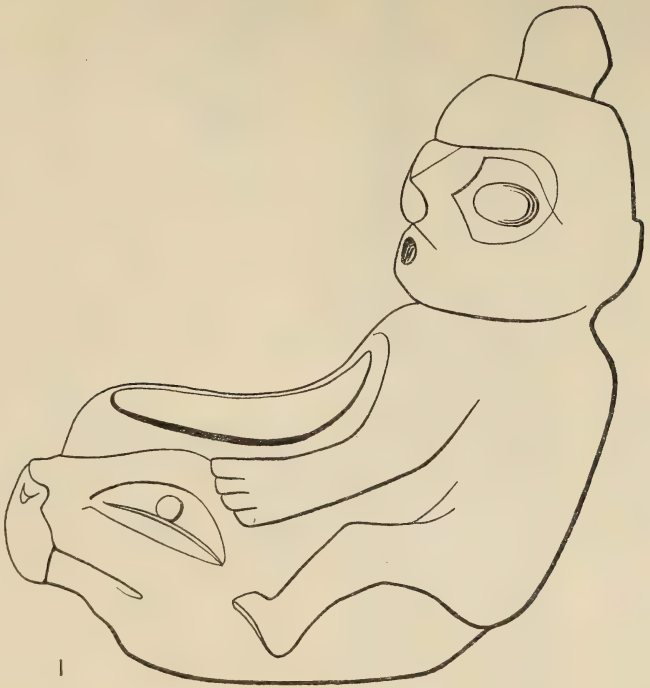
British Columbia Coast

Dishes Made of Stone

A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV–XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figure 1. Carved dish made of soapstone. From road-cut in shell-heap near North Saanich, B.C. In Newbigging collection, Victoria; ½ natural size. After Figure 184b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from a drawing by Miss E. H. Woods.

Figure 2. Carved dish made of soapstone. Probably from Fraser River delta, B.C. In collection of Hon. Justice Martin, Victoria; ½ natural size. From casts, Cat. Nos. XII-B-621a and b, in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 184a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from cast, Cat. No. 16-8378 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.



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Plate XVIII

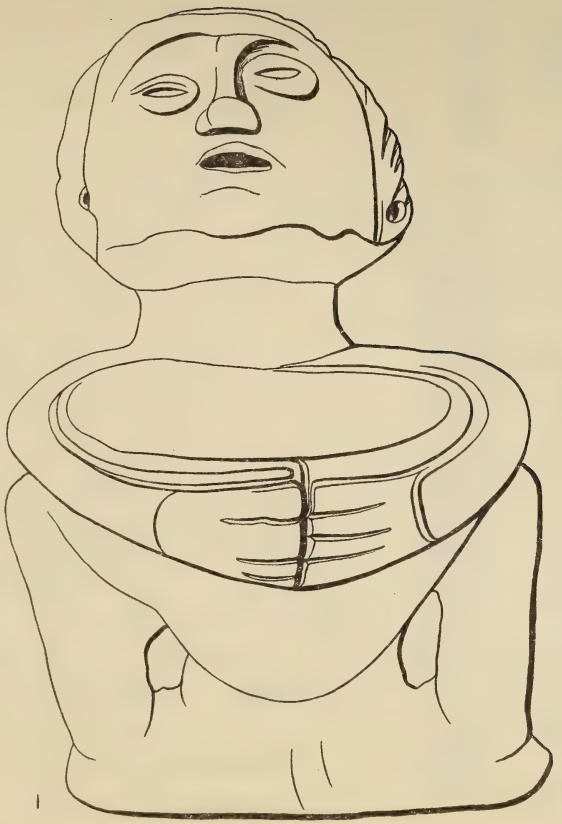
British Columbia Coast

Dishes Made of Stone

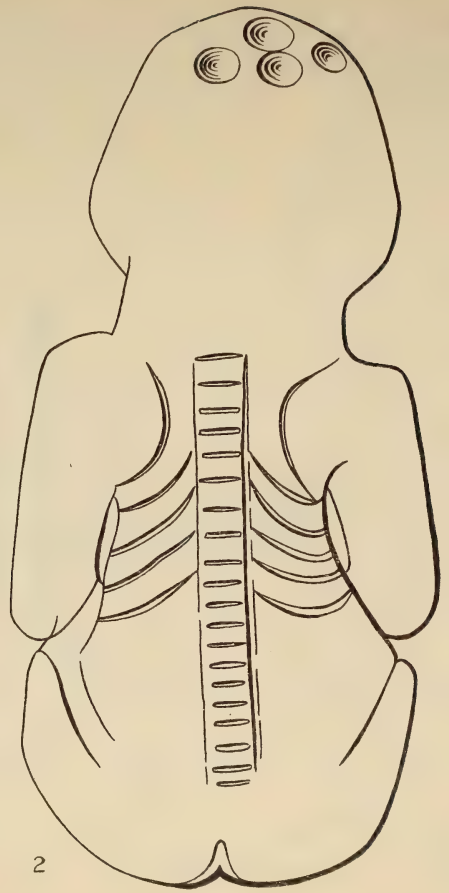
A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV–XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figure 1. Carved dish made of soapstone. From Ruby creek on Fraser river, B.C. In collection of Mrs. (Rev.) C. Croucher, Yale, B.C.; ½ natural size. After Figure c in negative and lantern slide by Harlan I. Smith, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, July 31, 1915, Cat. No. 34586 in Museum. Side view is illustrated in Figure c, negative, Cat. No. 34587. Referred to in Smith, Remarkable, 1917.

Figure 2. Carved dish made of dark green soapstone. From 24 miles above Yale, B.C. Cat. No. IV B 1700, in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ½ natural size. After Figure 185c′, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawing by W. von den Steinen. Front and side views are illustrated in Plate XIX.



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Plate XIX

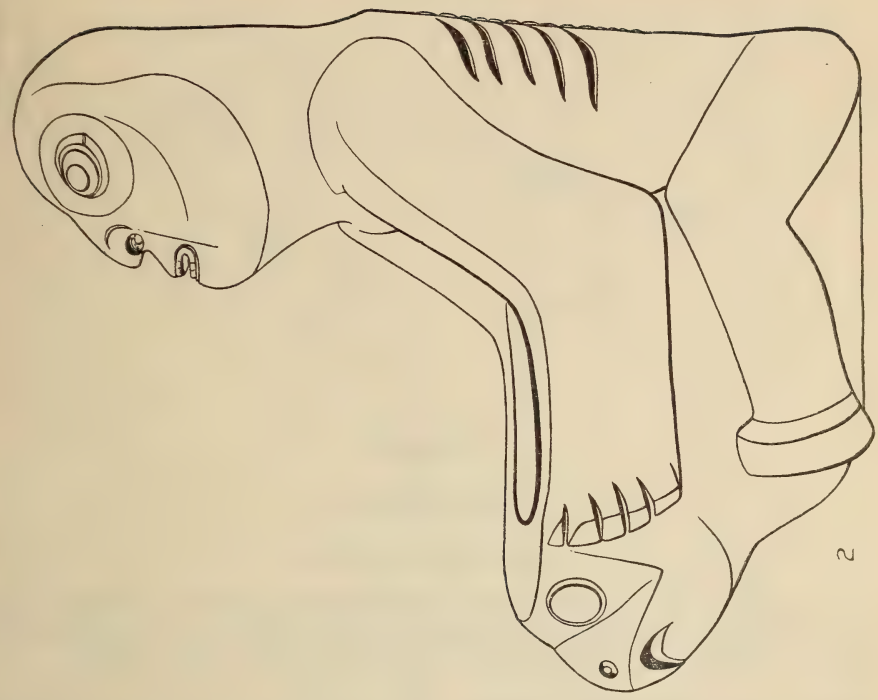
British Columbia Coast

Dish Made of Stone

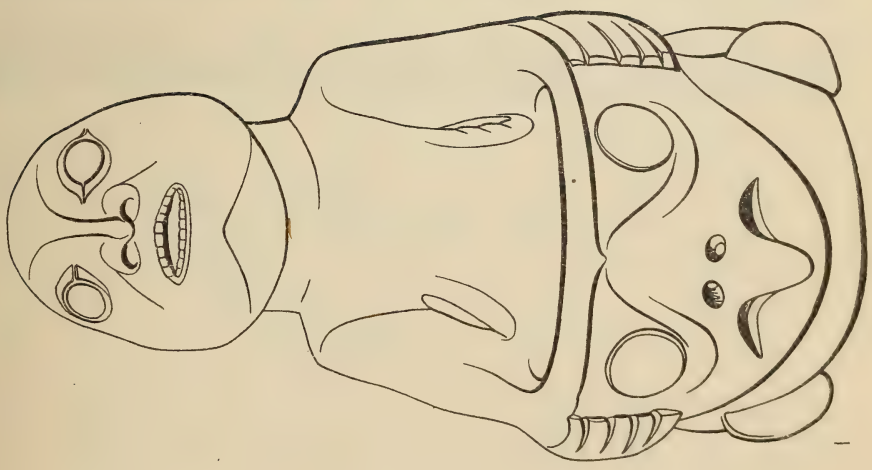
A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV–XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figures 1, 2. Carved dish made of dark green soapstone. From 24 miles above Yale, B.C., Cat. No. IV B 1700 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ½ natural size. After Figures 185c, and c″, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawings by W. von den Steinen. Rear view is illustrated in Figure 2, Plate XVIII.

PLATE XIX



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Plate XX

British Columbia

Dishes Made of Stone

A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia, from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV–XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figure 1. Carved dish made of soapstone. From west side of Fraser river, 1½ miles north of Lytton, B. C. Cat. No. 1847 in Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 185a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Carved dish made of soapstone. Cat. No. 11160 in Free Museum of Science and Art, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 183c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

PLATE XX

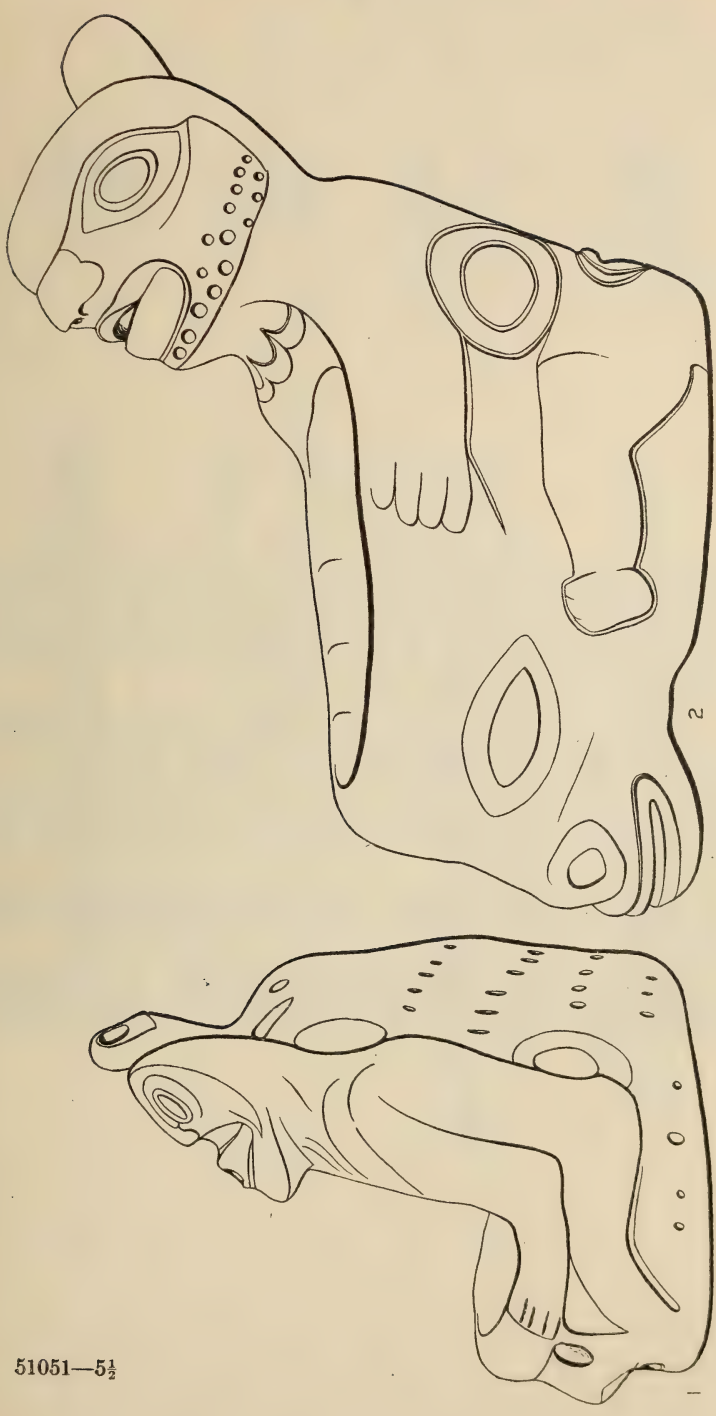


Plate XXI

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain Cook. Cat. No. N. W. C. 42 in British Museum; ¼ natural size. After Figure 165a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. N. W. C. 47 in British Museum; ¼ natural size. After Figure 165b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 3. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain Cook, 1778. In Ethnographical Museum, Florence; ¼ natural size. After Figure 165d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 4. Club made of bone of whale inlaid with abalone shell. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain Cook. Cat. No. N. W. C. 41 in British Museum; ¼ natural size. After Figure 165f, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

PLATE XXI

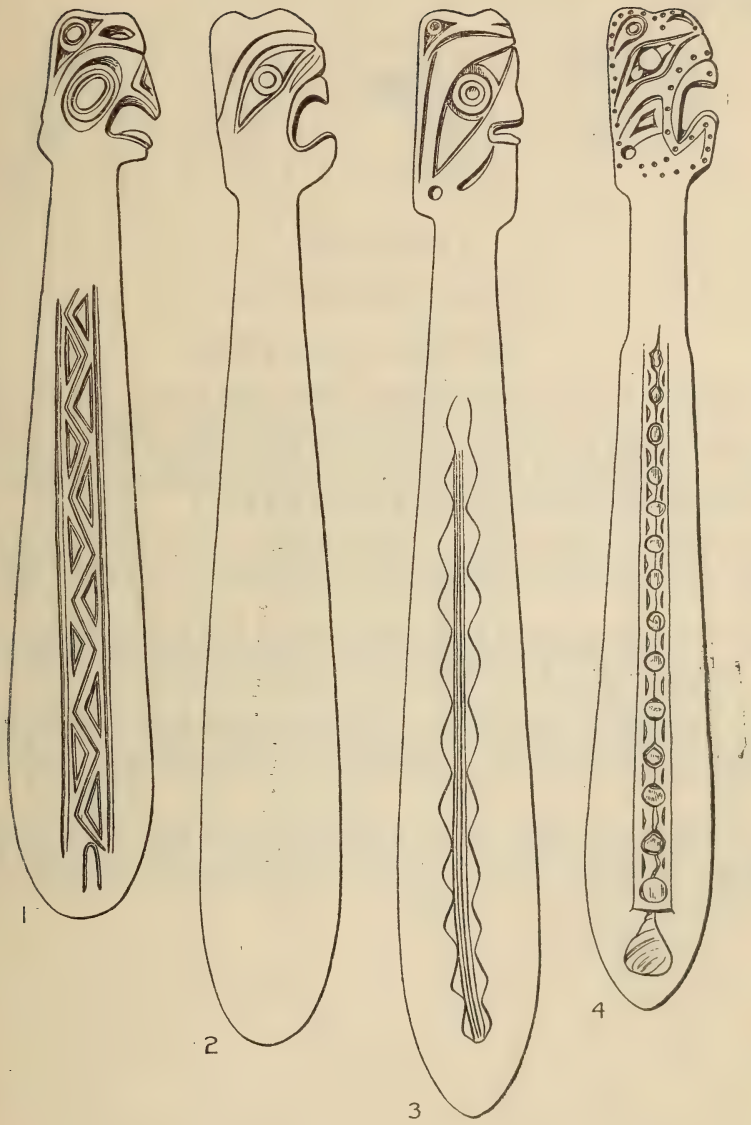


Plate XXII

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. 8766 in British Museum; ¼ natural size. After Figure 166f, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. 9383 in collection of Mr. W. Sparrow Simpson, British Museum; ¼ natural size. After Figure 166c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 3. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain James Magee, about 1794. Cat. No. 256 in Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.; ¼ natural size. After Figure 168d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 4. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain James Magee about 1794. Cat. No. 255 in Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.; ¼ natural size. After Figure 168e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

PLATE XXII

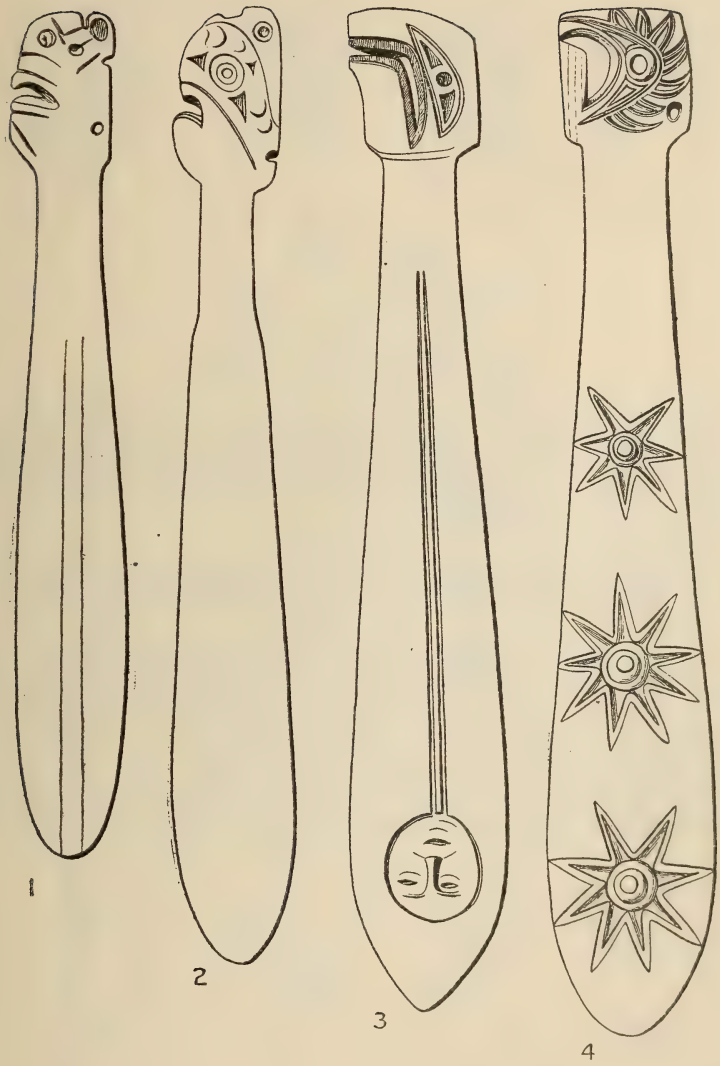


Plate XXIII

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Nuchatlitz, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by A. Jacobsen. Cat. No. IV A 1215 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 167d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. From Hesquiath, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by A. Jacobsen. Cat. No. IV A 1573 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 167e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 3. Club made of bone of whale. Collected by Vancouver. Cat. No. Van. 93 in British Museum; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 166b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 4. Club made of bone of whale. Cat. No. R. D. 112 d in University Museum, Cambridge, Eng.; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 166g, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

PLATE XXIII

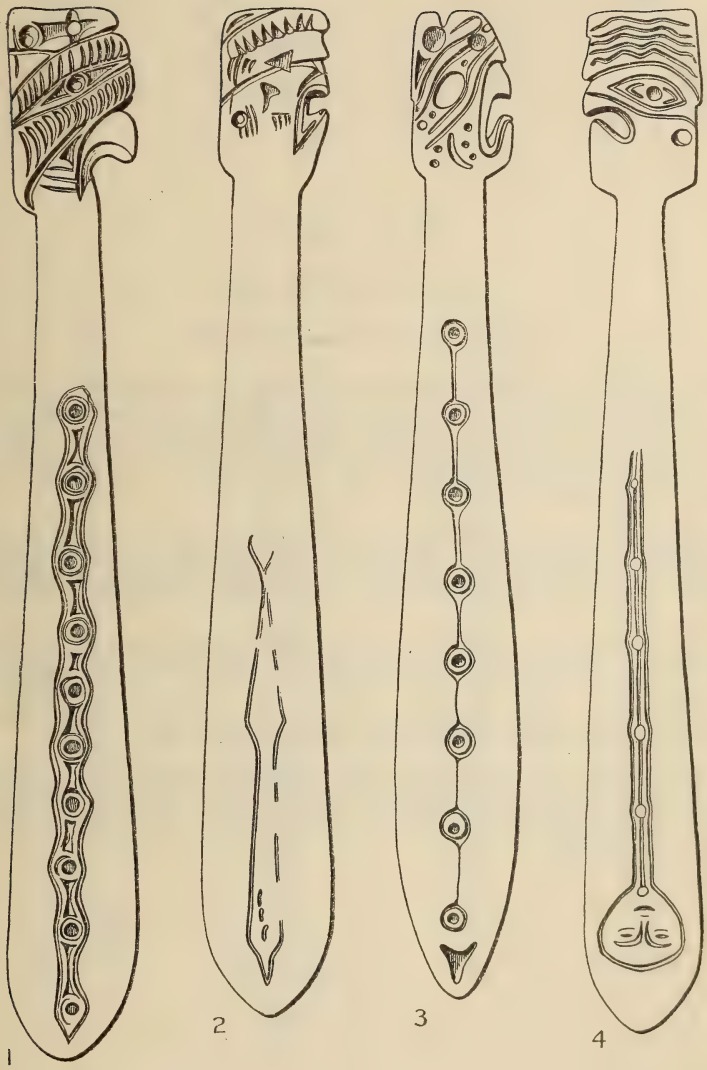


Plate XXIV

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Barclay sound, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by A. Jacobsen. Cat. No. IV A 1574 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ¼ natural size. After Figure 165e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. Cat. No. E 6640 in Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem, Mass.; ¼ natural size. After Figure 168c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 3. Club made of bone of whale. Cat. No. 78-11-1.623 in British Museum; ¼ natural size. After Figure 166e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 4. Club made of bone of whale. From Quamichan, Salish Indians, eastern Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by C. F. Newcombe. Cat. No. 85348 in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; ¼ natural size. After Figure 167a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

PLATE XXIV

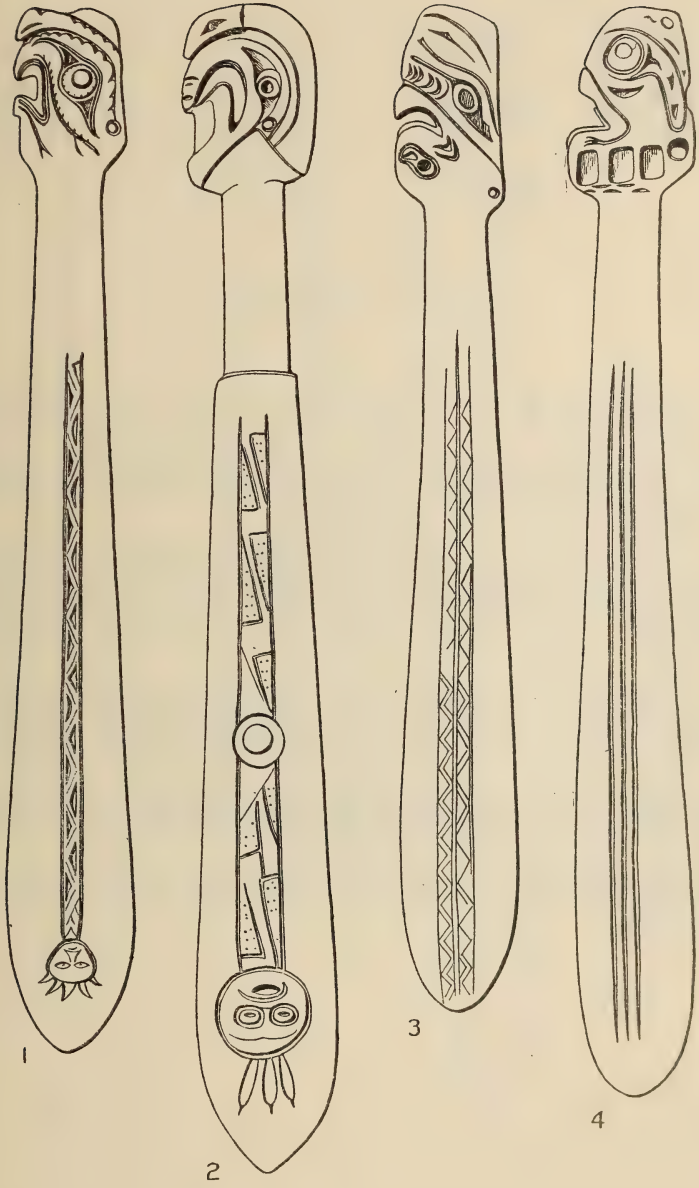


Plate XXV

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From shell-heap, Plumpers pass, near eastern Vancouver island, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Eduard Lomas. Cat. No. 770 in Provincial Museum, Victoria; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 167b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-626 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. From shell-heap at Cadboro bay, near Victoria, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by J. Maynard. Cat. No. 769 in Provincial Museum, Victoria; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 165g, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-625 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 3. Club made of bone of whale inlaid with abalone shell. From northwestern North America. In Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh; about $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 108, Smith, Additional, 1908.

Figure 4. Club made of bone of whale. From northwestern North America. In Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh; about $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 108, Smith, Additional, 1908.

PLATE XXV

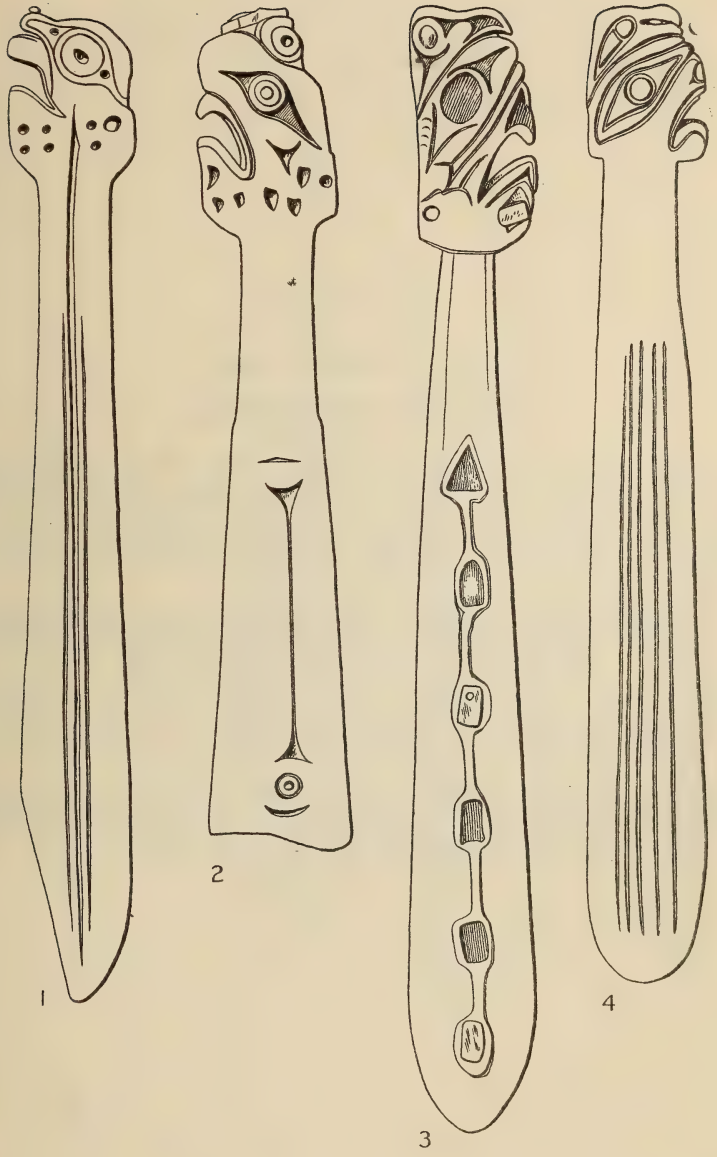


Plate XXVI

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain Cook in 1778. In Ethnographical Museum, Florence; ¼ natural size. After Figure 170a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. Possibly modern coast art. Collected by A. Jacobsen. Cat. No. IV A 1575 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ¼ natural size. After Figure 169b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figures 3 and 4. Club made of bone of whale. Figure 4 is possibly modern coast art From Hopitchisath, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by K. von den Steinen. Cat. No. IV A 7108 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ¼ natural size. After Figures 169c and c′, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

PLATE XXVI

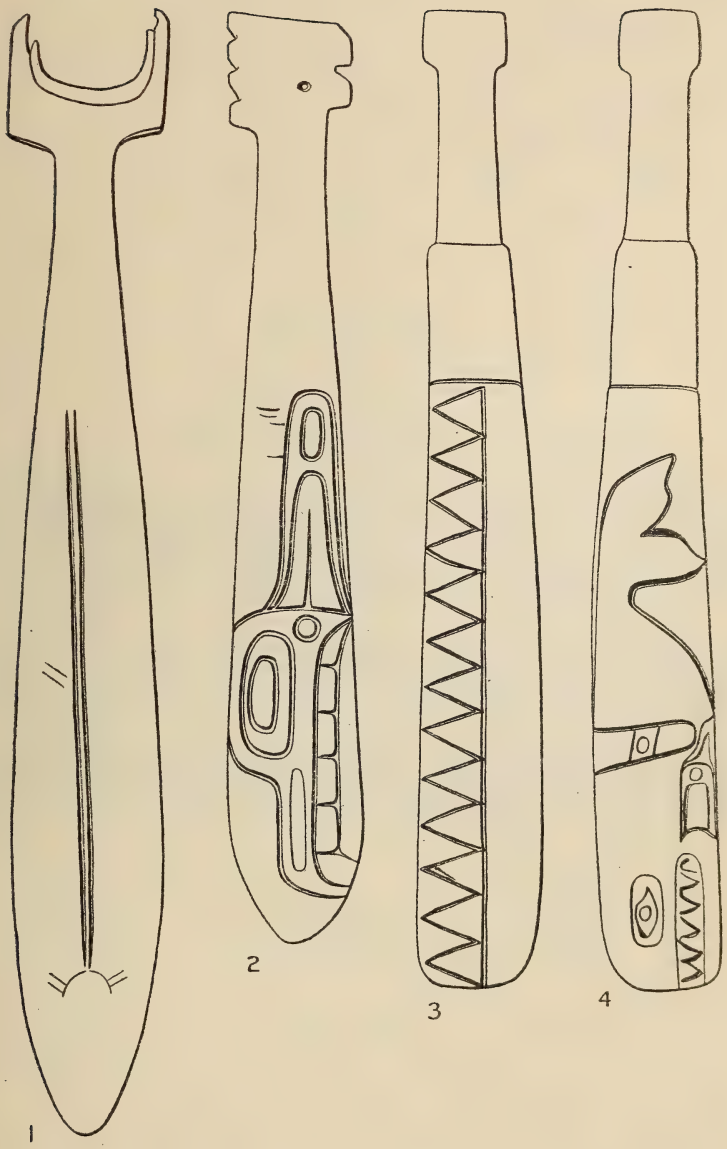


Plate XXVII

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. Possibly modern coast art. From Hopitchisath, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by K. von den Steinen. Cat. No. IV A 7109 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ¼ natural size. After Figure 171a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figures 2 and 3. Club made of bone of whale; possibly modern. From Clayoquot, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Fillip Jacobsen. Cat. No. 16-2107 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ¼ natural size. After Figure 170b and b′, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

PLATE XXVII

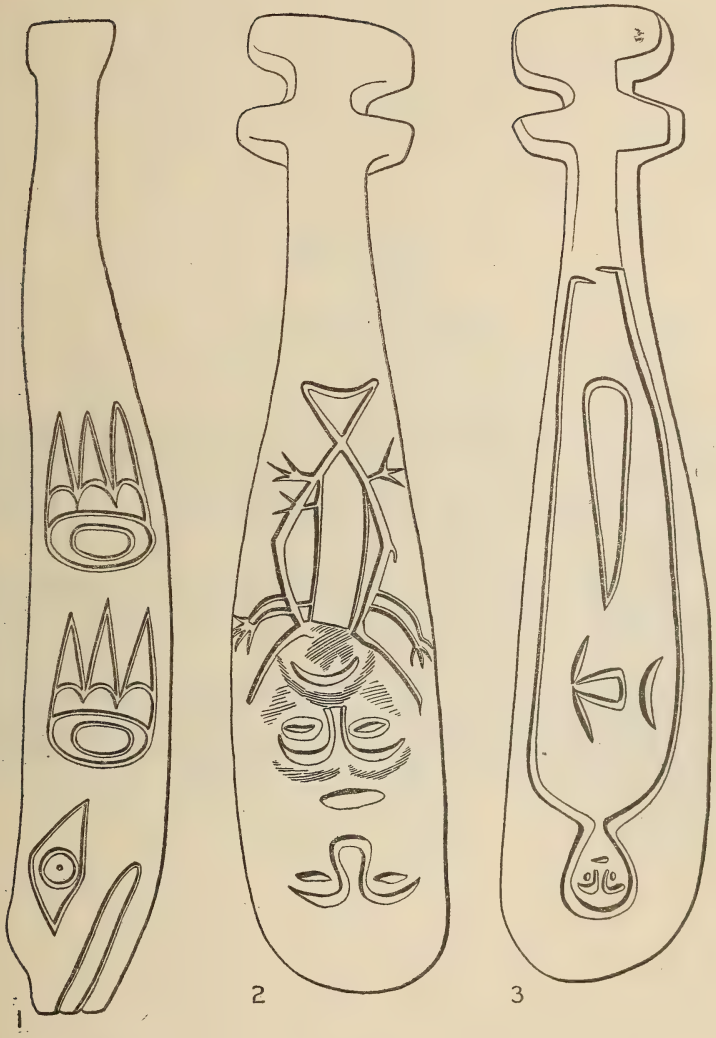


Plate XXVIII

British Columbia Coast

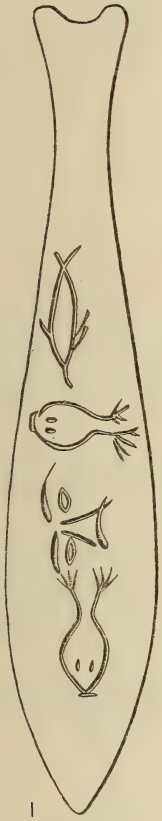
Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figures 1, 2. Club made of bone of whale; probably modern. From Clayoquot, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Fillip Jacobsen. Cat. No. 16-2108 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ¼ natural size. After Figures 170c and c′, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 3. War club made of bone or ivory, carved with animal motive; possibly modern, coast art. Part of design has been recut recently. From Nass river, B.C. Collected by J. W. Powell. Contributed by the Department of the Interior, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-569 (321) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ¼ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure b, negative, Cat. No. 38058.

PLATE XXVIII



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Plate XXIX

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale and of Wood

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. Cat. No. 9382 in collection of W. Sparrow Simpson, British Museum; ¼ natural size. After Figure 169d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. The style of the figure on the blade is probably confined to the vicinity of southern Vancouver island. From west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by E. H. Giglioli, Florence, in 1790; ¼ natural size. After Figure 169e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawing and photographs by D. I. Bushnell, jun.

Figure 3. Club made of wood; being of wood it is probably modern. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. N. W. C. 39 in British Museum; ¼ natural size. After Figure 169a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

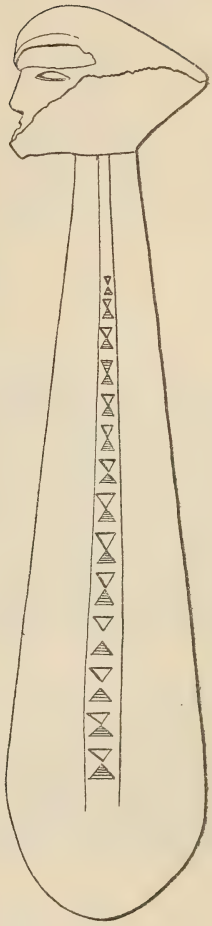
PLATE XXIX



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Plate XXX

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Stone

Figure 1. War or ceremonial club made of stone. From 27 feet deep, Quamichan, Wakashan Indian area of southeastern Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. IV A 2406-92 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; ¼ natural size. After Figure 39b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from cast, Cat. No. 16-8904 in American Museum of Natural History, New York, Also illustrated in Figure 176b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. This form of club has not been found outside the area of southern Vancouver island, the lower Fraser valley, and Puget sound.

Figure 2. Two eagle heads and a toad carved and inlaid with abalone shell on a war club or slave killer made of stone; probably modern. From Metlakatla, B.C. Tsimshian Indian area. Purchased by J. W. Powell. Contributed by the Department of the Interior, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-562 (32) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ¼ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure b, negative, Cat. No. 38055.

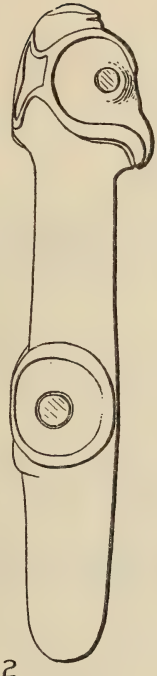
Figure 3. Toad projected from Figure 2.

Figure 4. Double-bladed, double-bitted war club made of stone. From Caribou road between Lytton and Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Daniel Ashworth, Wappingers Falls, N.Y. From cast, Cat. No. XII-B-576 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ¼ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure 149b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from cast, Cat. No. 16.1-134 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. This form is unique in collections from America.

PLATE XXX



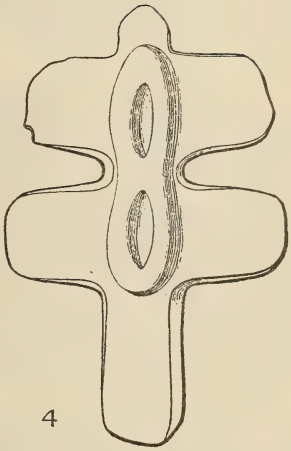
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Plate XXXI

British Columbia Coast

Pictures on Rock

Figure 1. Pictures pecked on rock on beach about three-quarters of a mile west of Fort Rupert, Vancouver island, B.C. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Possibly modern. From a lantern slide, Cat. No. 1073a, from negative by Harlan I. Smith on Jesup North Pacific expedition, June, 1898, Cat. No. 1181 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Figure 2. Picture of a face representing Baxbakuālanu Xsīwaē, battered in sandstone on the beach at Fort Rupert, northern Vancouver island B.C. Possibly modern. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Made in the early days of Fort Rupert. After Plate 23, Boas, Social, 1897, from a photograph.

Figure 3. Picture representing a series of faces pecked in stone on the beach at Fort Rupert northern Vancouver island, B.C. Possibly modern. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Made, according to the Indians, "before animals were turned into men." After Plate 25, Boas, Social, 1897, from a photograph.

Figure 4. Picture of a face pecked in rock on the beach at Fort Rupert, northern Vancouver island, B.C. Possibly modern. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area; 15 inches long. After Figure 61, Boas, Social, 1897.

Figure 5. Pictures pecked on rock at Yellow island, Baynes sound, near Comox, B.C. Salish Indian area, $\frac{1}{16}$ natural size. After Figure 115, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from a cast, made by Charles F. Newcombe, Cat. No. 16.1-359 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Newcombe, Petroglyphs, 1907. Casts of parts in Provincial Museum, Victoria.

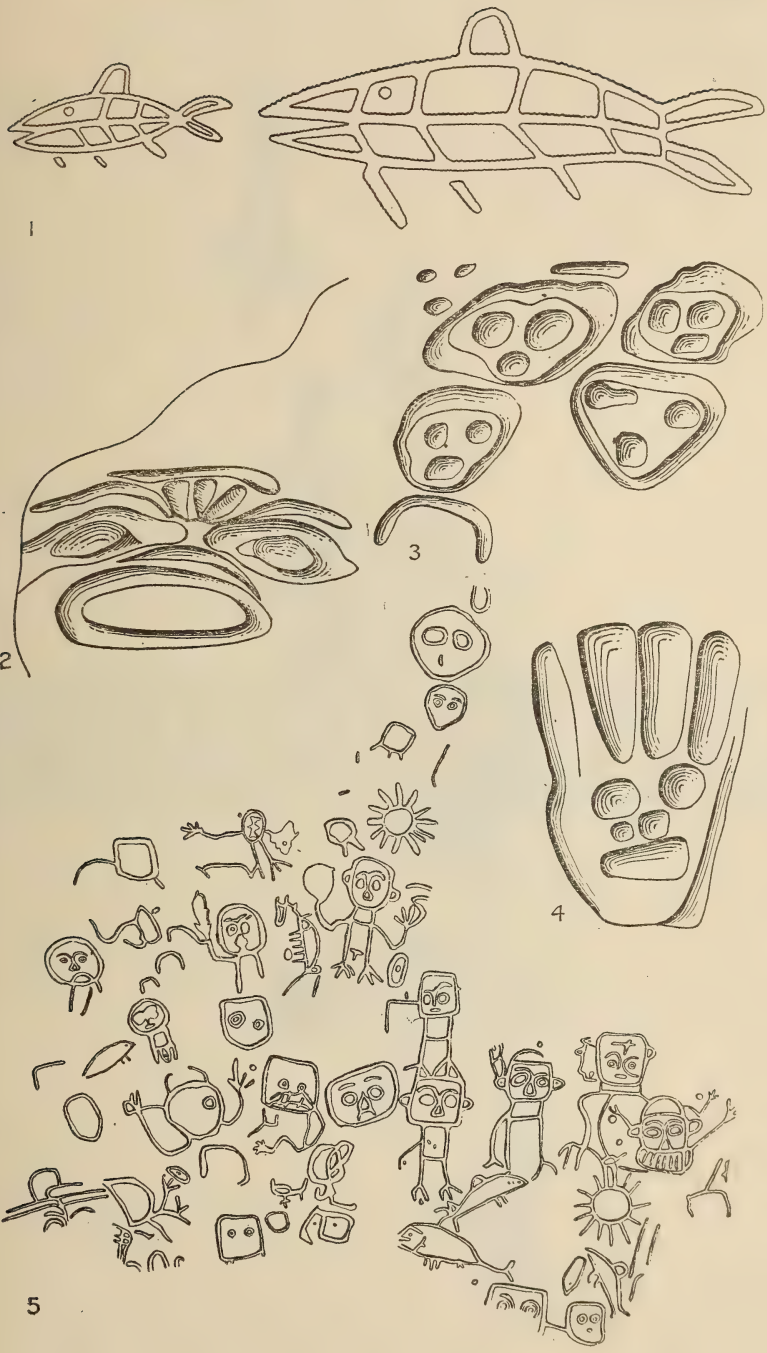

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Plate XXXII

British Columbia Coast

Picture on Rock

Picture on rock at Sproat lake, Vancouver island, B.C. Formerly Salish Indian area, now Nootka, Wakashan Indian area. About $\frac{1}{56}$ natural size. From photograph by W. J. Dick, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 26540 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, with additions from Figure 3, Mallery, Picture, 1888-9, 1893. Also illustrated in Newcombe, Petroglyphs, 1907; and, with right figure inverted, in figure on p. 161, Boas, Felsenzeichnung, 1891. This type of art has been found only on southern Vancouver island.

PLATE XXXII

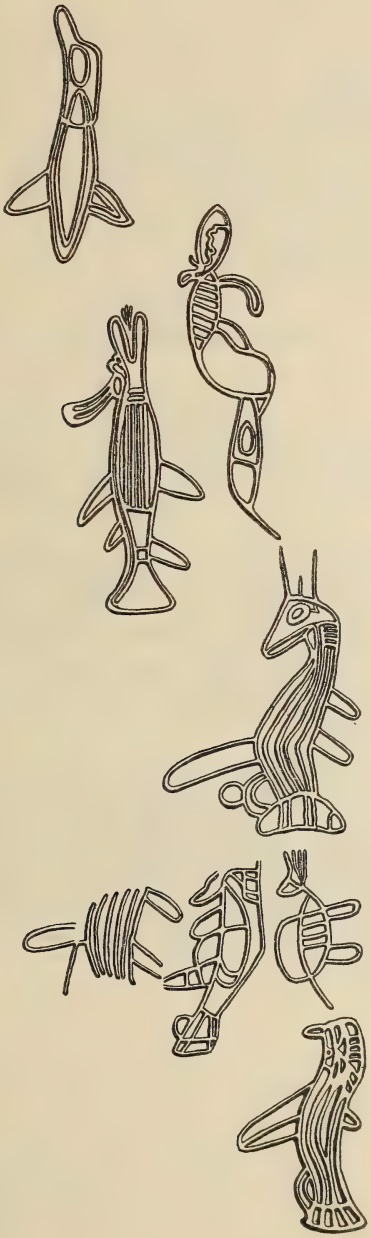


Plate XXXIII

British Columbia Coast

Pictures on Rock

Figure 1. Picture representing the sea monster, Ia'kin, and a number of small faces, battered in stone on the beach at Fort Rupert, northern Vancouver island, B.C. Possibly modern. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Made, according to the Indians, "before animals were turned into men". After Plate 24, Boas, Social, 1897, from a photograph.

Figure 2. Picture representing a series of faces pecked in stone on the beach at Fort Rupert, northern Vancouver island, B.C. Possibly modern. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Made, according to the Indians, "before animals were turned into men." After Plate 26, Boas, Social, 1897, from a photograph.

Figure 3. Picture on rock near Nanaimo, B.C. Salish Indian area; $\frac{1}{16}$ natural size. After Figure 117c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. This type of art has been found only on southern Vancouver island.

Figure 4. Picture on rock near Nanaimo, B.C. Salish Indian area; $\frac{1}{16}$ natural size. After Plate XI and Figure 2, Plate XII, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Also illustrated, except left lower figure, in American Museum report, 1898; and Newcombe, Petroglyphs, 1907. Cast of upper part in American Museum of Natural History. Duplicate casts, Cat. No. XII-B-1 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, and in Provincial Museum, Victoria. Also illustrated in lantern slide, Cat. No. 1175 H.I.S., from negative, Cat. No. 1415 American Museum; and casts, Cat. Nos. 16-7289 and 16-5746. Left lower figure illustrated in lantern slide, Cat. No. 1174 H.I.S., from negative, Cat. No. 1414 American Museum. This type of art has been found only on southern Vancouver island.

PLATE XXXIII

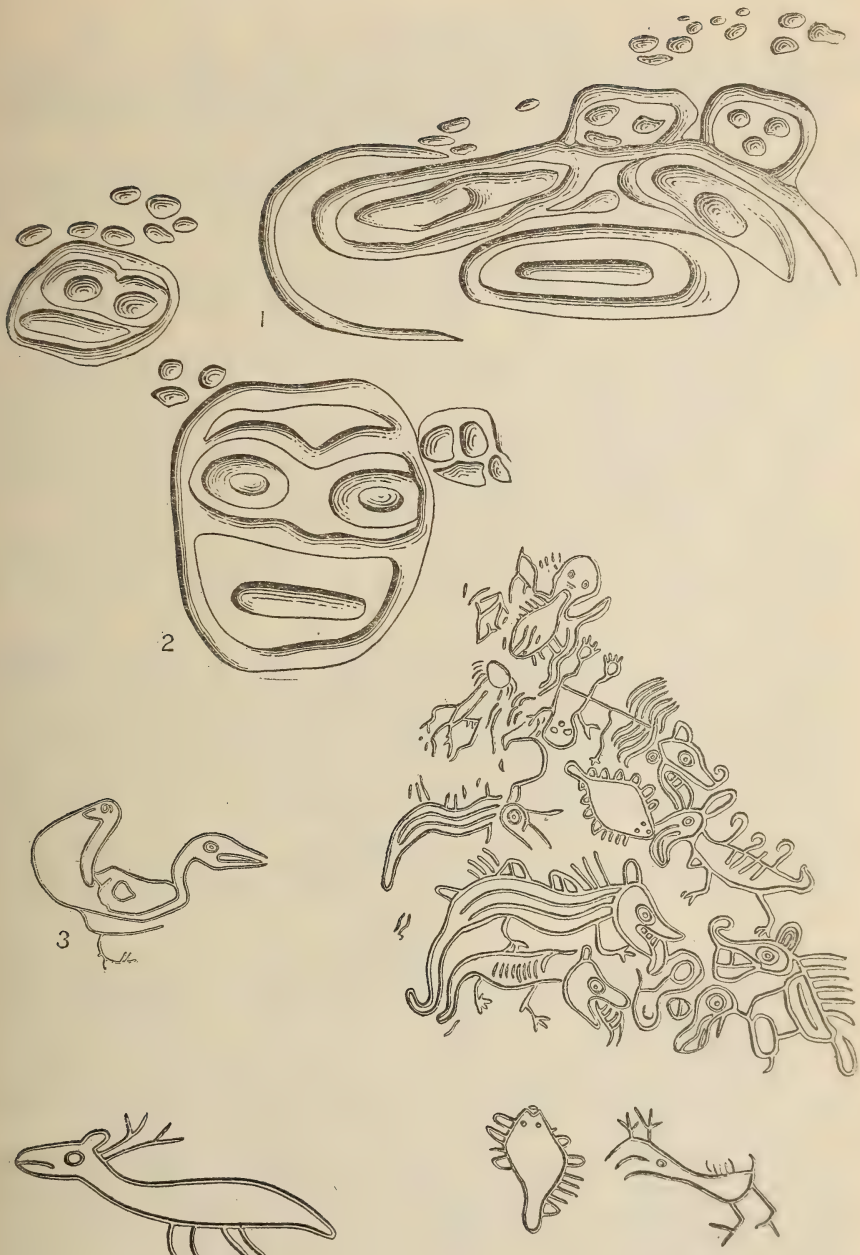


Plate XXXIV

British Columbia Interior

Figures 1-6. Fantastic forms chipped from glassy basalt. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. Nos. 16-5665, 16-3106a, 16-3103, 16-3104, 16-3076, and 16-3102, in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figures 8-13, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figures 7, 8. Fantastic forms chipped from glassy basalt. From Lytton or Kamloops, B.C. Thompson or Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Cat. Nos. 981 and 976, in Provincial Museum, Victoria; ½ natural size. After Figures 14-15, Smith, Lytton, 1899, from drawings by Miss E. H. Woods.

Figure 9. Pendant or bangle made of mica. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3050 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 91, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figures 10-13. Gambling-bones. From Spence Bridge, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith, Cat. No. 16-2846 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 373, a, b, c, and c′, Smith, Thompson, 1900. This zigzag design is widely distributed; see mortar made of stone from British Columbia coast, Figure 3, Plate XI; several specimens from British Columbia interior here figured; pipe made of limestone from Markham, York county, Ontario, Figure 464b, Moorehead, Stone Age, 1910; pottery from Ontario; bone from Ontario, Figure 3, Plate LXXVIII; and pottery from Nova Scotia.

Figure 14. Fantastic form chipped from glassy basalt. From Lytton or Kamloops, B.C. Thompson or Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Cat. No. 990, in Provincial Museum, Victoria; ½ natural size. After Figure 16, Smith, Lytton, 1899, from drawing by Miss E. H. Woods.

Figure 15. Hair ornament made of copper. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2948 in American Museum of Natural History, New York, ½ natural size. After Figure 84, Smith, Lytton, 1899. See page 441, Smith, Thompson, 1900. A similar specimen was found in a shell-heap, one mile east of Fort Rupert, Vancouver island, B.C., by Harlan I. Smith, on Jesup North Pacific expedition, 1898, Cat. No. 16-6378 in American Museum of Natural History, and is illustrated in Figure 131b, Boas, Kwakiutl, 1909. Such forms made of copper are found at Wrangell, Alaska, and made of iron and inlaid with abalone shell are found at Chilkat, Alaska. (Figures 86 and 85, Smith, Lytton, 1899).

Figure 16. Incised design on sap-scraper made of antler. From grave, Lillooet, B.C. Lillooet, Salish Indian area. Collected by G. M. Dawson,1889. Cat. No. XI-A-934 (2543) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure i, Plate XIV, Smith, Archæological, 1913. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum.

Figure 17. Head-scratcher made of bone. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2558 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 362, Smith, Thompson, 1900.

Figure 18. Incised picture and carved animal head on handle of digging-stick, made of antler. From near Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by C. Hill-Tout, Cat. No. XI-A-731 (3138) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure e, Plate III, Smith, Archæological, 1913. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum.

Figure 19. Incised picture on handle of digging-stick, made of antler. From surface, west of Fraser river near Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith, 1897. Cat. No. 16-3235 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 21, Smith, Lytton, 1899. Also illustrated in Figure e, Plate XIV, Smith, Archæological, 1913, from cast, Cat. No. XI-A-930 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum.

Figure 20. Tip of handle of digging-stick, illustrated in Figure 19; ½ natural size. After Figure 21a, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

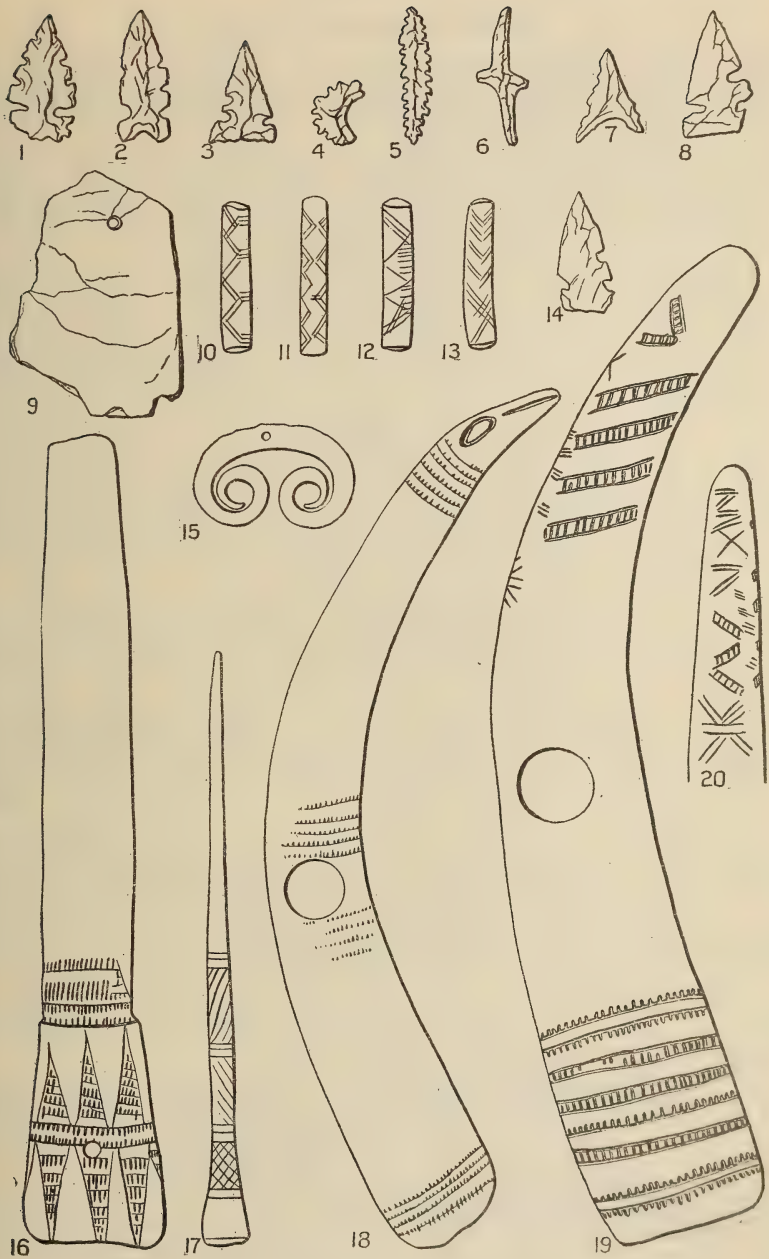

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Plate XXXV

British Columbia Interior

Figure 1. Sap-scraper made of bone. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3040 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 95, Smith, Lytton, 1899. See page 441, Smith, Thompson, 1900.

Figures 2, 3. Implement made of antler. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3057 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figures 109 and 110, Smith, Lytton, 1899. The circle and dot design is widely distributed, being found in Alaska and Africa. See page 441, Smith, Thompson, 1900.

Figure 4. Incised picture on pipe made of soapstone. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by G. M. Dawson, 1877. Cat. No. XI-A-928 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure c, Plate XIV, Smith, Archæological, 1913, and Figure c in negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum. Characteristic of the southern interior of B.C.

Figure 5. Incised picture on pipe made of soapstone. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by C. Hill-Tout, 1899. Cat. No. XI-A-929 (3137) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure d, Plate XIV, Smith, Archæological, 1913. Figure d, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum. Characteristic of the southern interior of B.C.

Figures 6, 7. Pipe made of mottled green soapstone and unrolled design on pipe bowl. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2512 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figures 374b and b′, Smith, Thompson, 1900.

Figure 8. Incised picture on a pipe made of soapstone or nearly allied material. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by C. Hill-Tout. Cat. No. XI-A-926 (3090) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure 104, Smith, Lytton, 1899, from a photograph; and Figure a, Plate XIV, Smith, Archæological, 1913. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum. Characteristic of the southern interior of B.C.

Figure 9. Animal figure carved on a pipe made of soapstone. From Thompson, Salish Indian area, southern interior of British Columbia. Collected by C. Hill-Tout, 1899. Cat. No. XI-A-937 (3141) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure c, Plate XV, Smith, Archæological, 1913. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18531 in Museum.

Figure 10. Animal form, a carved pipe made of soapstone. Restored. From surface west of Fraser river near Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3227 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 113, Smith, Lytton, 1899. Also illustrated in Figure b, Plate XV, Smith, Archæological, 1913, from cast, Cat. No. XI-A-936 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18531 in Museum. This shows influence of the art of the British Columbia coast.

Figure 11. Object made of stone. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Cat. No. 938 (322) in Provincial Museum, Victoria; ½ natural size. After Figure 90, Smith, Lytton, 1899, from a drawing by Miss E. H. Woods. Cast, Cat. No. XI-A-1253 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 12. Animal head carved in antler. From grave with specimen shown in Figures 13 and 14, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3029 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 115, Smith, Lytton, 1899. Also illustrated in Figure 296c, Teit, Thompson, 1900. This shows influence of the art of the British Columbia coast.

Figures 13, 14. Animal form carved on a dog halter toggle made of antler. Found with specimen illustrated in Figure 12, in grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3030 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 114, Smith, Lytton, 1899. Also illustrated in Figures 296a and b, Teit, Thompson, 1900. Reverse illustrated in Figure a, Plate XV, Smith, Archæological, 1913, from a cast, Cat. No. XI-A-935 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Reverse of Figure 13 in negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18531 in Museum. This shows influence of the art of the British Columbia coast.

PLATE XXXV

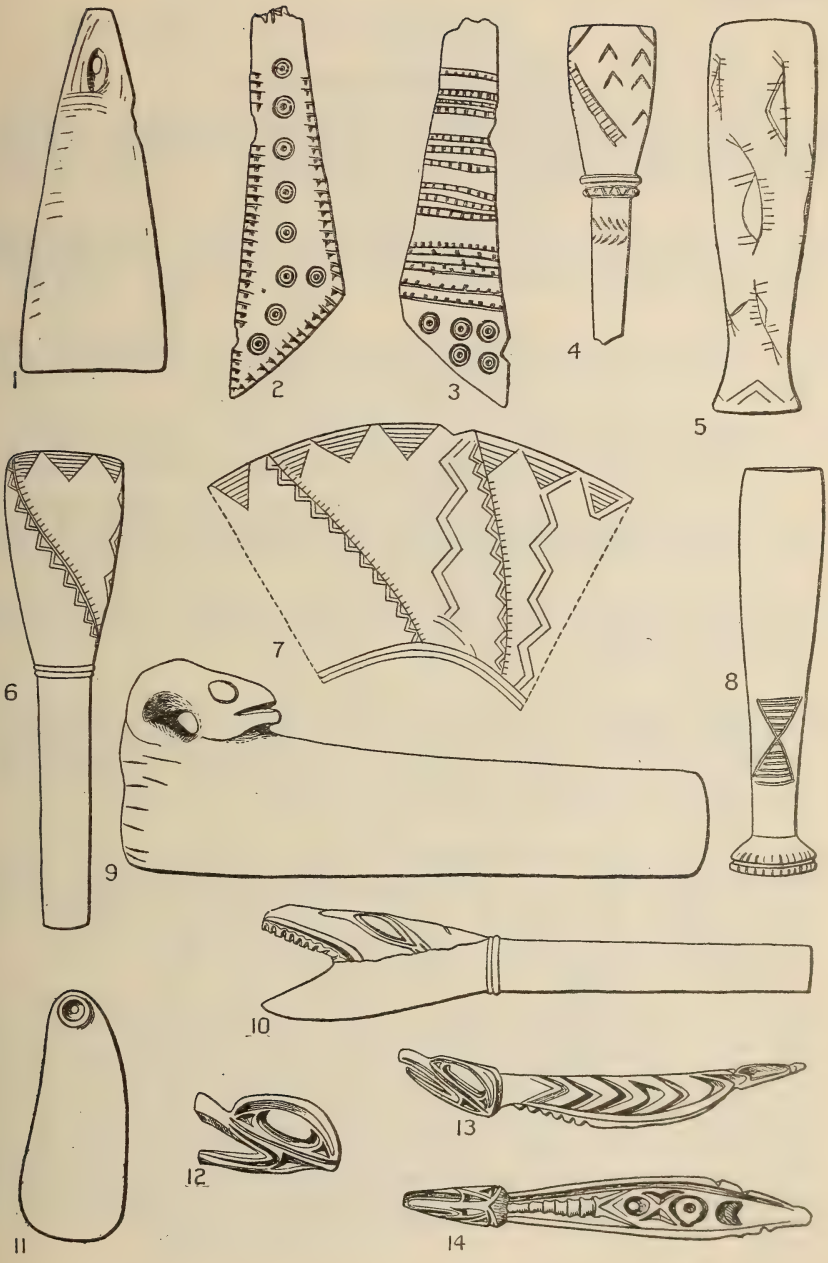


Plate XXXVI

British Columbia Interior

Figure 1. Perforated object made of abalone shell. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompso n Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2950A in American, Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 94, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 2. Perforated object made of shell. From west of Fraser river near Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3206A in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 92, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 3. Pendant made of elk tooth. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3170 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 98, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 4. Pendant made of a canine tooth. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3174 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 97, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 5. Pendant made of elk tooth. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3168A in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 96, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 6. Perforated object made of shell. From west of Fraser river near Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3206B in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 93, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 7. Hammer or pestle made of stone. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2537 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ½ natural size. After Figure 341b, Smith, Thompson, 1900. This flaring shape is characteristic of the eastern part of the Thompson River area and the hat-shaped top is characteristic of the Thompson River area, but is also found on the British Columbia coast.

Figure 8. Animal head formed by pecking on a hammer or pestle made of stone. From South Thompson valley, B.C. Thompson or Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by A. B. Clarke, 1893. Cat. No. XI-A-757 (2800) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure d, Plate XV, Smith, Archæological, 1913. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18531 in Museum. This long striking head is characteristic of the Thompson River area.

Figure 9. Human form carved in stone. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. In Provincial Museum, Victoria, formerly owned by C. Hill-Tout; ½ natural size. Casts, Cat. Nos. XI-A-938a-940 and XI-A-1256 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 380, Smith, Thompson, 1900, from cast, Cat. No. 16-2783 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Front view illustrated in figure, p. 18, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899. Other quarter illustrated on cover and in Figure e, Plate XV, Smith, Archæological, 1913, from a cast, Cat. No. XI-A-938a, and in negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18531, in Museum. An extreme form of a type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops in the interior, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV-XX. This shows influence of the art of the British Columbia coast.

PLATE XXXVI



Plate XXXVII

British Columbia Interior

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

This is a specialized form of club and handle knob known only from Kamloops. The general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the coast from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. This shows influence of the art of the British Columbia coast.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2475 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ¼ natural size. After Figure 171d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Also illustrated in Figure 359a, Smith, Thompson, 1900. Reverse illustrated in Figure a, Plate XI, Smith, Archæological, 1913. Cast of model, Cat. No. XI-A-862 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2474 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; ¼ natural size. After Figure 171e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Also illustrated in Figure 359b, Smith, Thompson, 1900. Reverse illustrated in Figure b, Plate XI, Smith, Archæological, 1913. Cast of model, Cat. No. XI-A-863 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

PLATE XXXVII

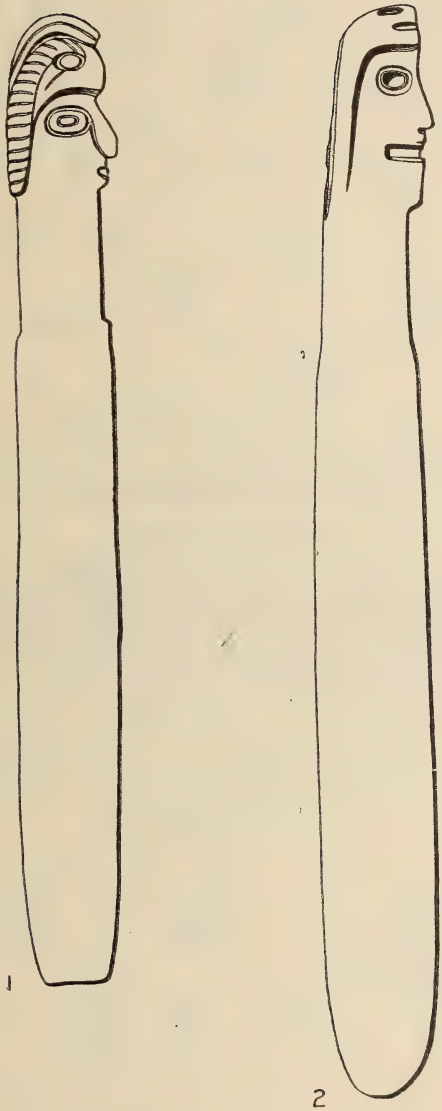


Plate XXXVIII

British Columbia Interior

Pictures on Rock

Red paintings on rock assembled from the most distinct—about one-third to one-half—of those on a cliff at the foot of Seaton lake, B.C. Lillooet, Salish Indian area. Various sizes. After Plate IX, Teit, Lillooet, 1906, from sketches by James Teit. About 90 per cent of the paintings on the cliff are red, the others white or black. All here reproduced, except the shaded part of one, are red. The numbered pictographs were explained by Indians. See page 282, Teit, Lillooet, 1906.

PLATE XXXVIII



Plate XXXIX

British Columbia Interior

Painting on Boulder

Painting on boulder. As explained by the Indians, Figures 1 and 2 represent crossing of trails; 3 and 4, fir-branches; 5, girl's lodge, and fir-branches hanging down from roof; 6, 7, and 8, crossings of trails; 9 and 10, fir-branches; 11, roof of girl's lodge with fir-branches hanging down; 12, snake; 13, sacrifices put up at crossing of trails; 14, unfinished basketry; 15, crossing of trails; 16, two trenches; 17, fir-branch; 18, unfinished basketry; 19, dog; 20 and 21, fir-branches; 22, dog; 23, unfinished basketry; 24, fir-branch; 25, crossing of trails and fir-branch put up as a sacrifice; 26, unfinished basketry; 27 and 28, fir-branches. Near Spence Bridge, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Redrawn from page 229, Teit, Rock, 1896, reproduced as key to Figure 1, Plate XIX, Teit, Thompson, 1900. Most of this illustrated in Figure 1, Plate XIX, Teit, Thompson, 1900, from photograph, Cat. No. (466) in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Nearly as much but farther from the left illustrated in negative, Cat. No. (467). A little of the right end illustrated in negative, Cat. No. (478).

This type of art is characteristic of the plateaus of the British Columbia interior and is not found on the British Columbia coast. Compare with similar paintings illustrated in Plate XXXVIII and Plate XL in this publication and in Figure 2, Plate XIX, and Plate XX, Teit, Thompson, 1900.


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Plate XL

British Columbia Interior

Painting on Rock

Figures 1-3. A few pictures of many in red, black, and green, on smooth cleavage surface of granite in niche at painted rocks about 1½ miles below the mouth of Cayuse creek at station G, May 9, 1898, Arrow lake, West Kootenay, B.C. Kootenay, Kitunahan Indian area; about ½ natural size. From sketches by R. W. Brock, Note Book No. 4, 1898. This type of art is characteristic of the plateaus of the British Columbia interior and is not found on the British Columbia coast.

PLATE XL



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Plate XLI

Alberta

Pictures on Rock

Picture cut on rock in sec. 36, tp. 1, range 13, W. of 4th mer., Alberta, across Milk river from Writing-on-stone police barracks. From photograph by Charles M. Sternberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. Negative, Cat. No. 34740 in Museum. This type of art is found as far south as Wyoming, but not on the Pacific coast or east of the Plains. The picture of the horse, at least, must have been made since Europeans came to North America.

PLATE XLI

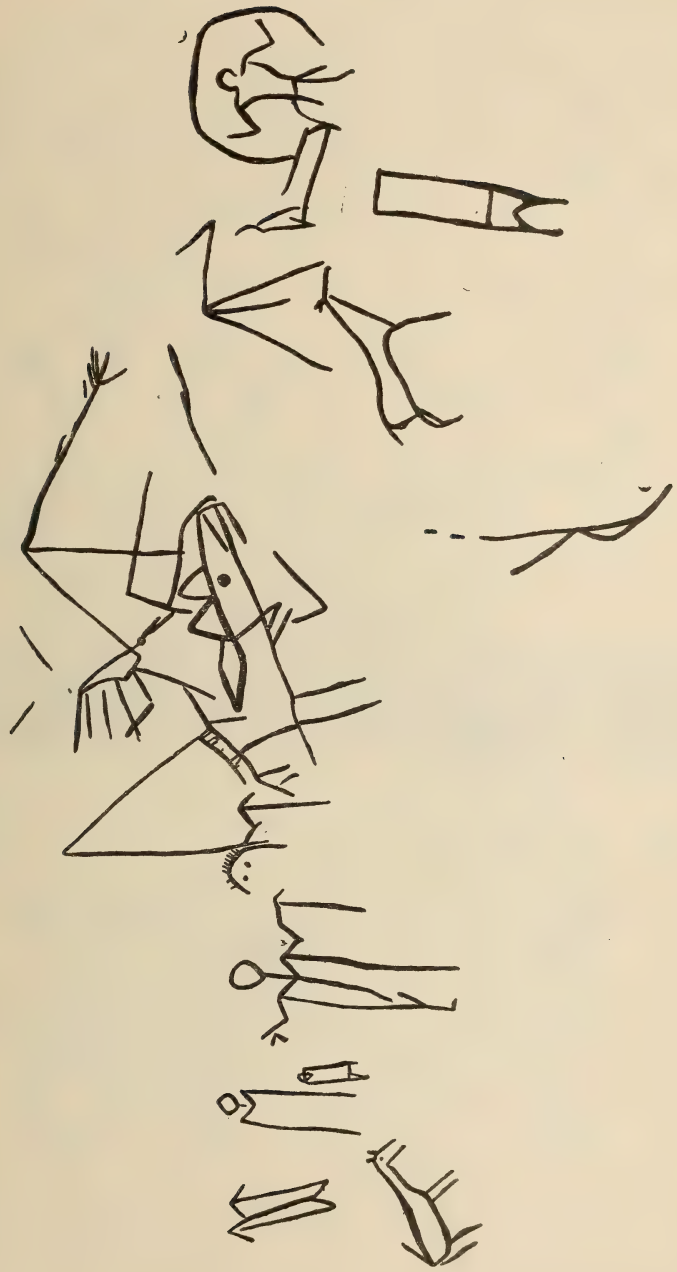


Plate XLII

Alberta

Pictures on Rock

Picture cut on rocks in sec. 36, tp. 1, range 13, W. of 4th mer., Alberta, across Milk river from Writing-on-stone police barracks. From photograph by Charles M. Sternberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. Negative, Cat. No. 34741 in Museum. This type of art is found as far south as Wyoming, but not on the Pacific coast or east of the plains. The picture of the horse, at least, must have been made since Europeans came to North America.

PLATE XLII

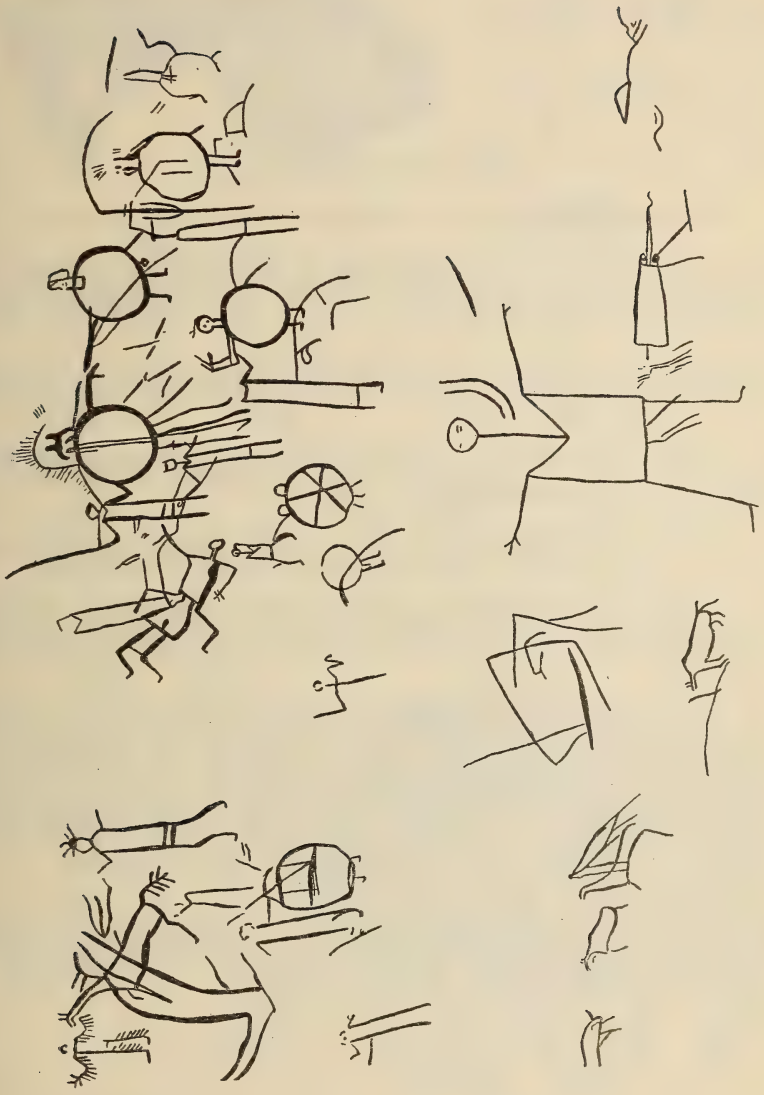


Plate XLIII

Alberta and Saskatchewan

Paintings and Pictures on Rocks, and Pipe Made of Stone

Figure 1. Faces painted in white on concretions. In east bank of Athabaska river about 2½ miles above Grand rapids, Alberta. From photograph by Francis Harper, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, May 23, 1914. Negative, Cat. No. 29827 (14) in Victoria Memorial Museum.

Figure 2. Painting in red pigment on a low cliff of gneiss on Churchill river, below Reindeer river, Sask.; $\frac{1}{24}$ natural size. From a drawing by William McInnes, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1908.

Figure 3. Painting in red pigment on a low cliff of gneiss at Grave rapid in Churchill river, below Stanley, Sask., $\frac{1}{10}$ natural size. From a drawing by William McInnes, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1908.

Figure 4. Painting in red pigment on a low cliff of gneiss, on Churchill river below Reindeer river, Sask.; $\frac{1}{16}$ natural size. From a drawing by William McInnes, 1909.

Figure 5. Picture of "seven-armed-sun" pecked on a tablet made of stone. From near a large "graded pyramidal mound" on Bow river, Alberta. About 70 miles east of Blackfoot crossing. Collected about 1880. After Figure 2, Plate XIV, L'Heureux, Ethnological, 1886.

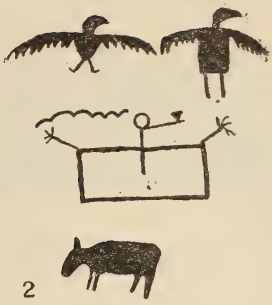
Figure 6. Picture pecked on stone, "Sesoators, or ancient sacrificial stone", of the northwest tribes. From the north end of the top of a 200-foot hill "The hill of the blood sacrifice" on the south side of Red Deer river, near Bow river opposite Hand hill, 2 miles east of Brokenknife ridge, Alberta. Collected by Jean L'Heureux, May 10, 1882. Presented by His Excellency, the Marquis of Lorne, and Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, 1886. Cat. No. X-C-12 (2790) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; about $\frac{1}{8}$ natural size. Also illustrated in Plate XV. L'Heureux Kekip-Sesoators, 1886. Mentioned in Toronto Mail, February 18, 1886.

Figure 7. Pipe made of catlinite (red pipestone) inlaid with lead. From Northwest Territories. Collected by E. Wilson. Cat. No. 25097 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After lower figure, Plate II, p. 25, Boyle, Report, 1907, 1908. This shape of pipe is most numerous in the northern plains of North America. Lead inlaying was not done before contact with Europeans.

PLATE XLIII



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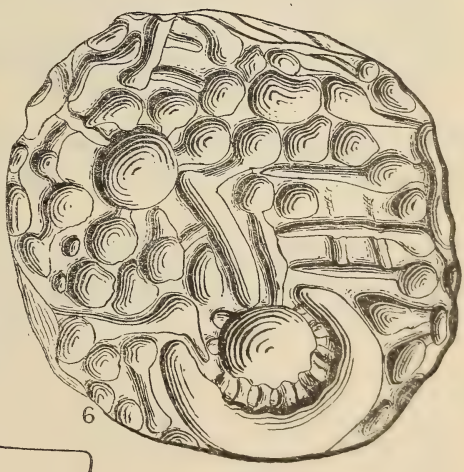




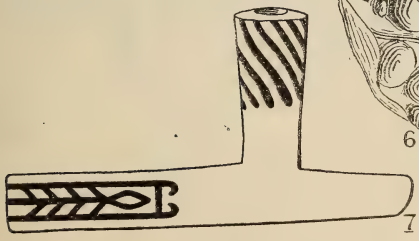
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Plate XLIV

Manitoba

Handle of Antler, Pendants of Shell, and Pottery

Figure 1. Handle made of antler for a skin scraper chipped from stone. The design is apparently bilaterally symmetrical, although incisions were not counted. From Manitoba, probably Siouan area. Collected by James Kavanagh. Cat. No. 17158 in Provincial Museum, Toronto. From photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20182 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately ½ natural size. The circle and dot design is widely distributed, being found in Alaska and Africa. This type of handle is confined to the Plains.

Figure 2. Pendant made of shell. From a mound near Westbourne, Manitoba. Siouan Indian area; approximately ½ natural size. After No. 2, Figure a, Plate V, Montgomery, Prehistoric Man, 1908.

Figure 3. Pendant made of marine shell. From "Calf mountain," Manitoba. Siouan Indian area. Collected by Henry Montgomery. After Figure 6b, Montgomery, "Calf Mountain," 1910.

Figure 4. Fragment of the rim of a pottery vessel bearing design made by impressing twisted cord and pinching with finger nails before the vessel was fired. From Mound R, Sourisford, Manitoba. Siouan Indian area. Collected by W. B. Nickerson on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1914. Cat. No. X–A–255 (1) in Victoria Memorial Museum; approximately ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure 1, photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40417. Pottery has not been found in Canada west of the Rocky mountains. Compare with Iroquoian pottery, Figures 2, Plate LIV; 3, Plate LXI; and 4, 6, and 7, Plate LXII.

Figure 5. Pottery vessel. From a mound near Sourisford, Manitoba. Siouan Indian area; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure a, Plate III, Montgomery, Prehistoric Man, 1908. Pottery has not been found in Canada west of the Rocky mountains.

Figure 6. Pottery vessel. From Mound R, Sourisford, Manitoba. Siouan Indian area. Collected by W. B. Nickerson on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1914. Cat. No. X–A–257 (6) in Museum; approximately ½ natural size. Pottery has not been found in Canada west of the Rocky mountains.

PLATE XLIV

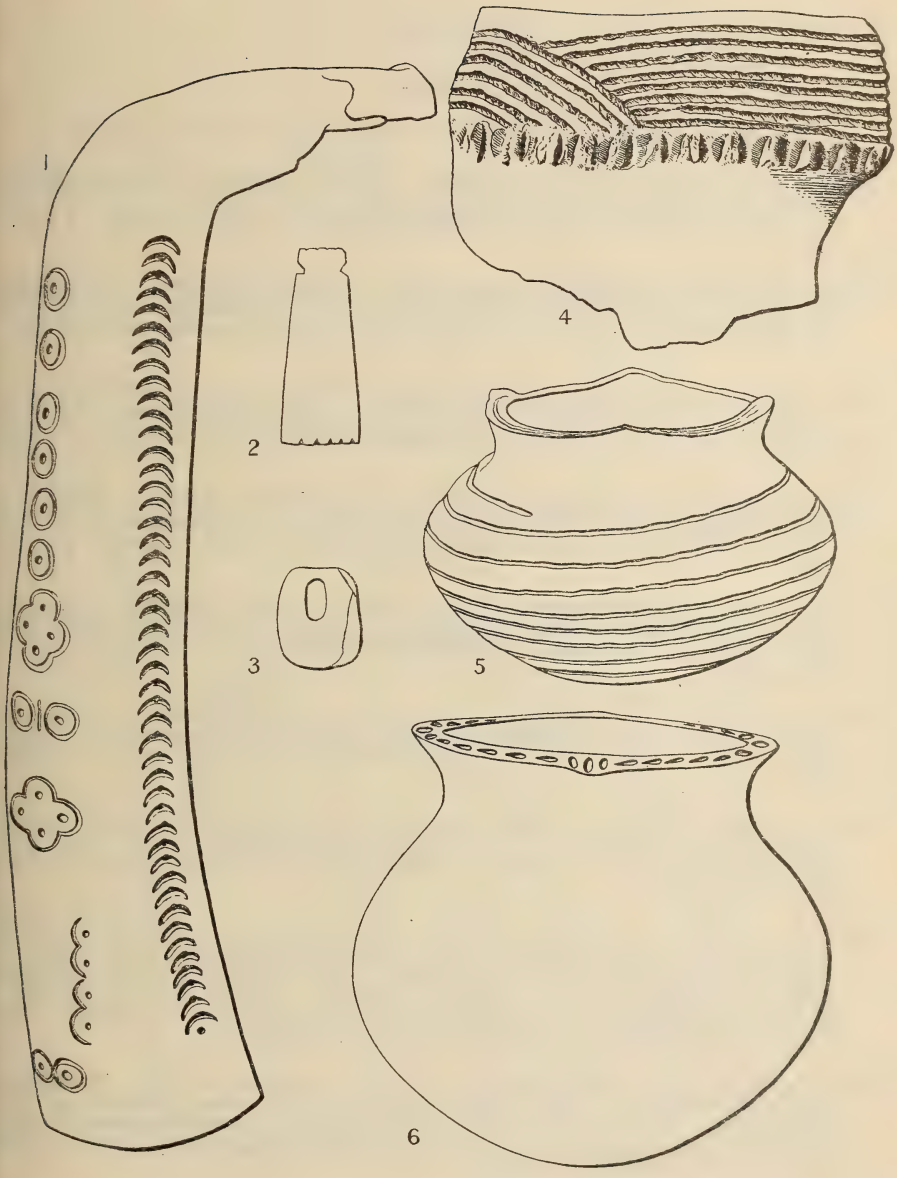


Plate XLV

Ontario

Points of Copper and Stone, and Dishes of Stone and Pottery

Figure 1. Point for an arrow, made of copper. Probably Algonkian. From near Simcoe, Norfolk co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII–F–4465 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 2. Point for arrow, chipped from grey chert. Probably Algonkian. From Bayham tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII–F–3352 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 3. Point for arrow, chipped from grey chert. Probably Algonkian. From Bayham tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-3347 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 4. Point for arrow, chipped from grey chert. Probably Algonkian. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-6230 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 5. Point for arrow, chipped from grey chert. Probably Algonkian. From Walsingham tp., Norfolk co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-5055 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 6. Point for arrow, chipped from grey chert. Probably Algonkian. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-1001 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 7. Triangular point for arrow, chipped from grey chert. Probably Algonkian. From Bayham tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-821 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, ½ natural size.

Figure 8. Dish made of soapstone. Probably Algonkian type. From Sullivan's hill, con. VIII, Sidney tp., Hastings co., Ont. Mississagi, Algonkian Indian area. In collection of George Bamber; ½ natural size. From photograph by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, negative, Cat. No. 27463, in Victoria Memorial Museum. Also illustrated in negative Cat. Nos. 27464—27467. This type is found from the Maritime Provinces to Maryland.

Figure 9. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. Vertical ornament in relief. From Orillia tp., South, Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8893 (1163) (324) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 40082 in Museum.

PLATE XLV

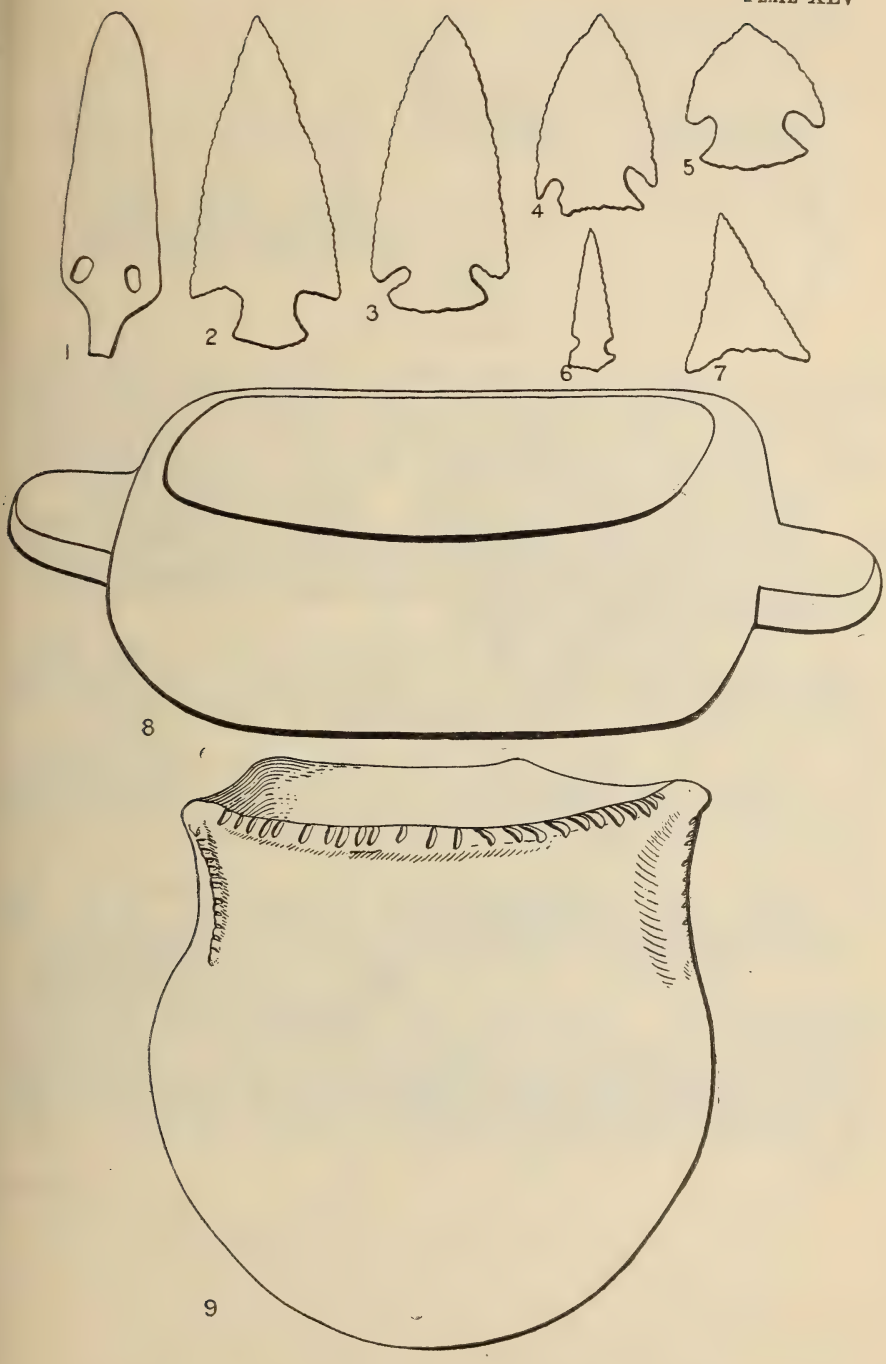


Plate XLVI

Ontario

Pottery

Figure 1. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From an ossuary, farm of James Dwyer, lot 34, con. VII, Beverly tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. 3144 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure b, Plate CXLVIII, Holmes, Aboriginal, 1903. Also illustrated in Figure 8, Boyle, Report, 1886-87, 1887; and Figure 9, Boyle, Notes, 1895. Compare Figures 2 and 6, Plate LXIV.

Figure 2. Pottery vessel. Probably post-European. Iroquoian type. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-15581 (1154) (287) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure a, in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40084 in Museum.

Figure 3. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From Georgina tp., York co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8592 (1160) (364) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure a, in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40083 in Museum.

Figure 4. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From vicinity of lake Scugog, Cartwright tp., Durham co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-15576 (1155) (5) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure b, in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40084 in Museum.

Figure 5. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From Barton tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII F-15579 (1169) (11) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure b, in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40083 in Museum.

Figure 6. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From grave, Herschel tp., Baptiste lake, Hastings co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by T. A. Beeman and J. Robins and presented by T. W. Beeman, August, 1891. Cat. No. 3147 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure a, Plate CXLVIII, Holmes, Aboriginal, 1903. Also illustrated in Figure 3, Boyle, Report, 1891, 1892, and Figure 10, Boyle, Notes, 1895. Reverse illustrated in Figure c, in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20152 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

PLATE XLVI



Plate XLVII

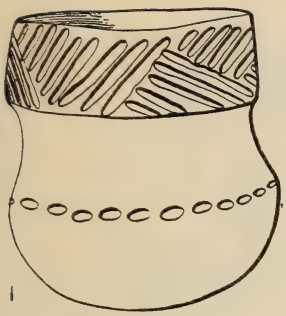
Ontario

Pottery

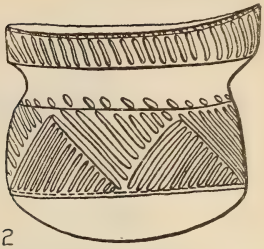
Figure 1. Pottery vessel. Slightly restored. Iroquoian type. From Tiny tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8589 (1159) (6) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 2. Pottery vessel. Slightly restored. Iroquoian type. From near Scarborough, York co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8591 (1168) (325) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

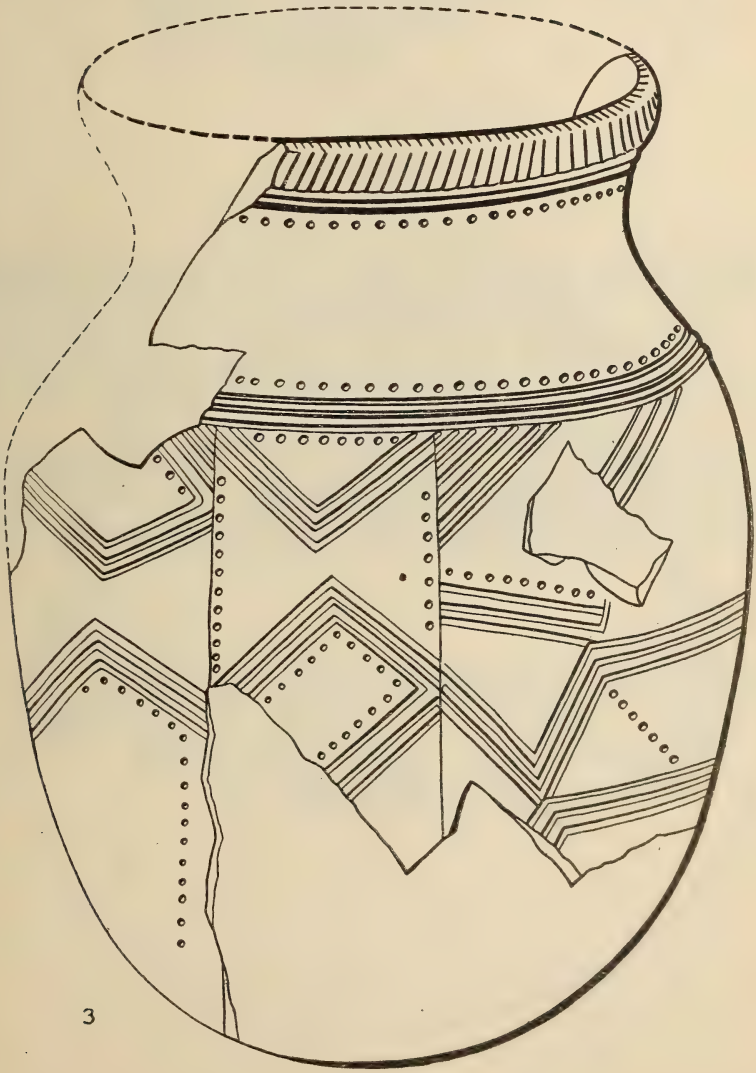
Figure 3. Pottery vessel. Northwestern Algonkian type. From below roots of a stump, Mindemoya island, Manitoulin island, Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected and presented, in 1898, by John McPherson. Cat. No. 8371 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; about ½ natural size. After Figure f, Plate CXLVIII, Holmes, Aboriginal, 1903. Also illustrated in Figure 3, Boyle, Report, 1888-9, 1889; Figure 11, Boyle, Notes, 1895; Figure 41, Boyle, Report, 1901, 1902; and Figure 41, Waugh, Notes, 1901, 1902.



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2



3

Plate XLVIII

Ontario

Pottery

Figure 1. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From Herschel tp., Baptiste lake, Hastings co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by T. A. Beeman and presented by T. W. Beeman. Cat. No. 3146 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure e, Plate CXLVIII, Holmes, Aboriginal, 1903. Also illustrated in Figure 4, Boyle, Report, 1891, 1892; Figure 12, Boyle, Notes, 1895; Figure 36, Boyle, Report, 1901, 1902; and Figure 36, Waugh, Notes, 1901, 1902. Compare with Figures 1, Plate L, 1, Plate LI, and 1, Plate LXI, and note that these handles are all on Iroquoian ware.

Figure 2. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From farm of Matthew Scott, Scotch Line, near Perth, Lanark co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Cat. No. 3142 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; about ½ natural size. After Figure c, Plate CXLVIII, Holmes, Aboriginal, 1903. Also illustrated in Figure 2, Boyle, Report, 1891, 1892; Figure 2, Boyle, Notes, 1895; and Figure 8, Waugh, Indian, 1901. Compare with Figures 1, Plate LVII, and 7, Plate LX.



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2

Plate XLIX

Ontario

Pottery

Figure 1. Pottery vessel. Restored. Iroquoian type. From grave No. 21, refuse heap No. 1, Iroquoian site, lot 2, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1912. Cat. No. VIII-F-9462 in Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Negative and lantern slide No. 22563. Also illustrated in Smith, Distinctive, 1917.

Figure 2. Pottery vessel. Probably post-European. Iroquoian type. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-15582 (1161) (506) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 40078 in Museum.

Figure 3. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From south half of lot 2, con. III, Tuscarora tp., Brant co., Ont. Mississagi, Algonkian Indian area, formerly Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. 8486 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; about ½ natural size. After Figure d, Plate CXLVIII, Holmes, Aboriginal, 1903. Also illustrated in Figure 66, Boyle, Report, 1890-91, 1891; and Figure 8, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

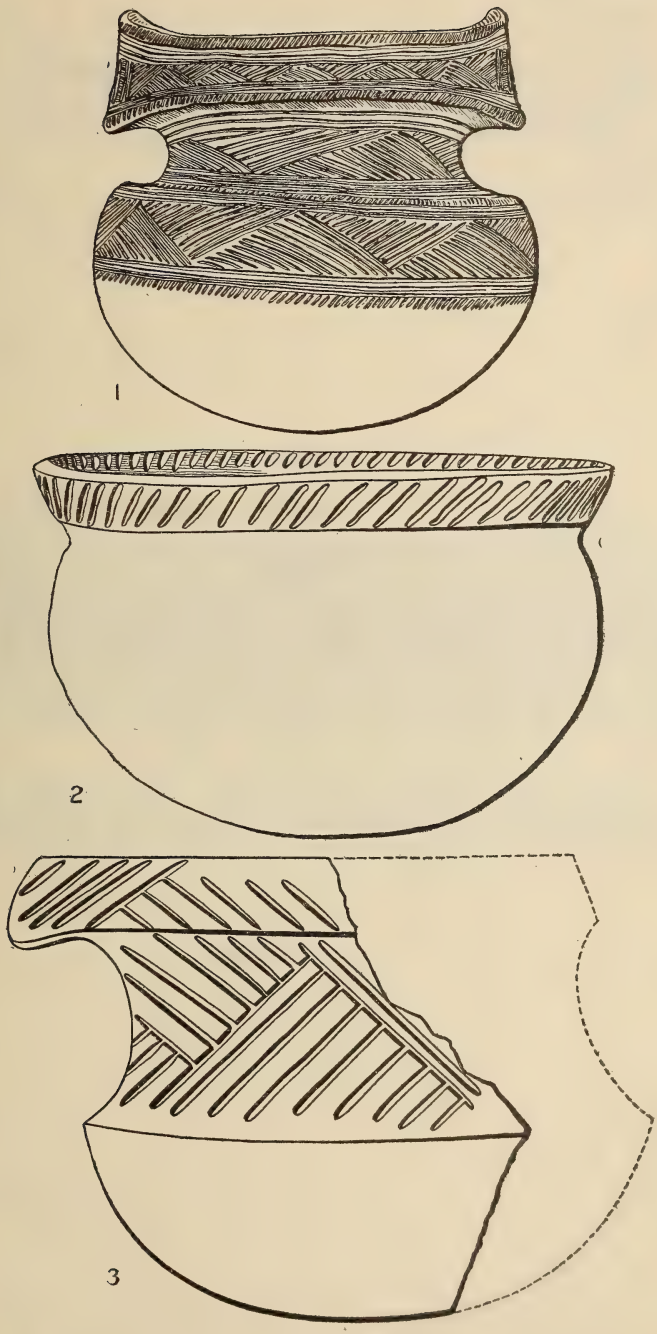

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Plate L

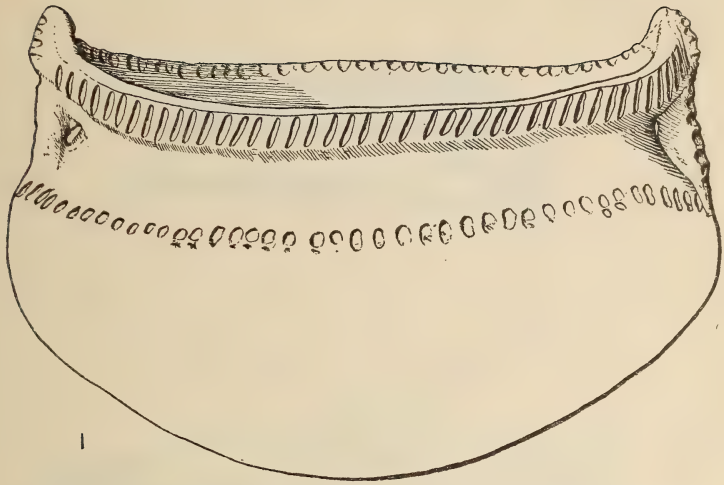
Ontario

Pottery

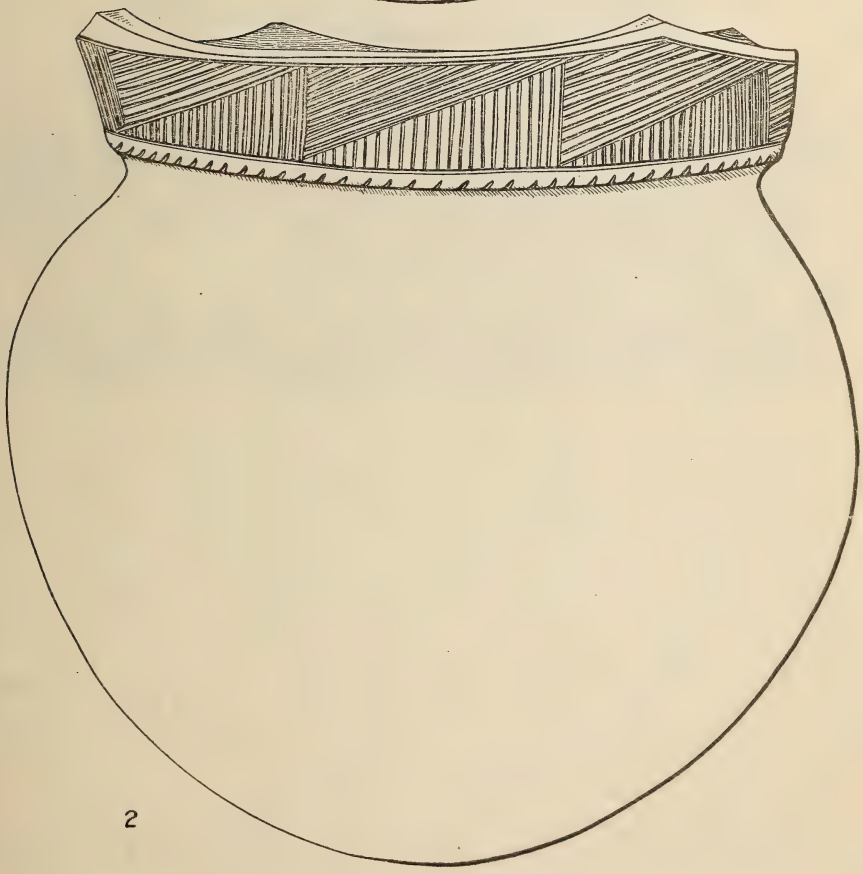
Figure 1. Oblong pottery vessel with handles. Iroquoian type. From an ossuary near Burlington bay, Barton tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-15577 (1162) (2) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Compare with Figures 1, Plate XLVIII; 1, Plate LI; and 1, Plate LXI, and note that these handles are all on Iroquoian ware. Also illustrated in photographs by Harlan I. Smith, negatives, Cat. Nos. 40076 (as here) and 40077 (exact profile) in Museum.

Figure 2. Pottery vessel. Restored. Iroquoian type. From York (not Vaughan) tp., York co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by R. B. Orr. Cat. No. 37238 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ¼ natural size. After Figure 1, Boyle, Report, 1907, 1908, but bottom corrected. Mentioned on p. 19, Boyle, Report, 1889.

PLATE L



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Plate LI

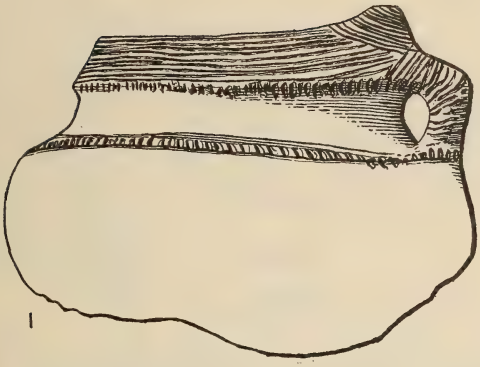
Ontario

Pottery

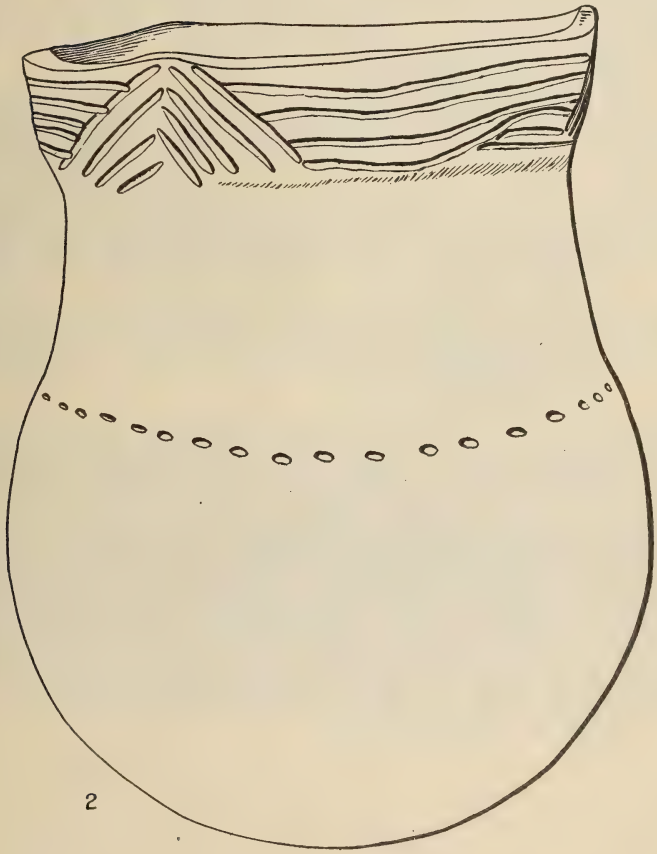
Figure 1. Pottery vessel with handles. Restored. Iroquoian type. From general digging, refuse heap No. 2. Iroquoian site, lot 2, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. Cat. No. VIII-F-10625 in Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure 2, photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40417. Compare with Figures 1, Plate XLVIII; 1, Plate L; and 1, Plate LXI, and note that these handles are all on Iroquoian ware.

Figure 2. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From Barton tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-15580 (1135) (323) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 40079 in Museum.

PLATE LI



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Plate LII

Ontario

Pottery

Figure 1. Fragment of rim of dish made of pottery, with crude representation of human face. Iroquoian type. From general digging, Iroquoian site, lot 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1912. Cat. No. VIII-F-13194 in Victoria Memorial Museum; approximately ½ natural size.

Figure 2. Fragment of earthenware pot. Restored. Iroquoian type. From lot 25, con. II, Fenelon tp., Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected and presented by Neil Sinclair. Cat. No. 21759 in Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure 26, Boyle, Report, 1900, 1901.

Figure 3. Fragment of pottery. Iroquoian type. From Balsam lake, Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 12, Plate II, Boyle, Report, 1890-91, 1891. Also illustrated in Figure 12, Plate IV, Boyle, Notes, 1895. Compare with Figure 3, Plate LXV.

Figure 4. Fragment of pottery. Iroquoian type. From Balsam lake, Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 5, Plate II, Boyle, Report, 1890-91, 1891. Also illustrated in Figure 5, Plate IV, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

Figure 5. Fragment of pottery. Iroquoian type. From Balsam lake, Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 18, Plate II, Boyle, Report, 1890-91, 1891. Also illustrated in Figure 18, Plate IV, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

Figure 6. Fragment of pottery with row of finger tip and nail marks at lower edge of collar. Iroquoian type. From general digging, refuse heap No. 15, Iroquoian site, lot 2, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1912. Cat. No. VIII-F-13159 in Victoria Memorial Museum; approximately ½ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure 3, photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40417.

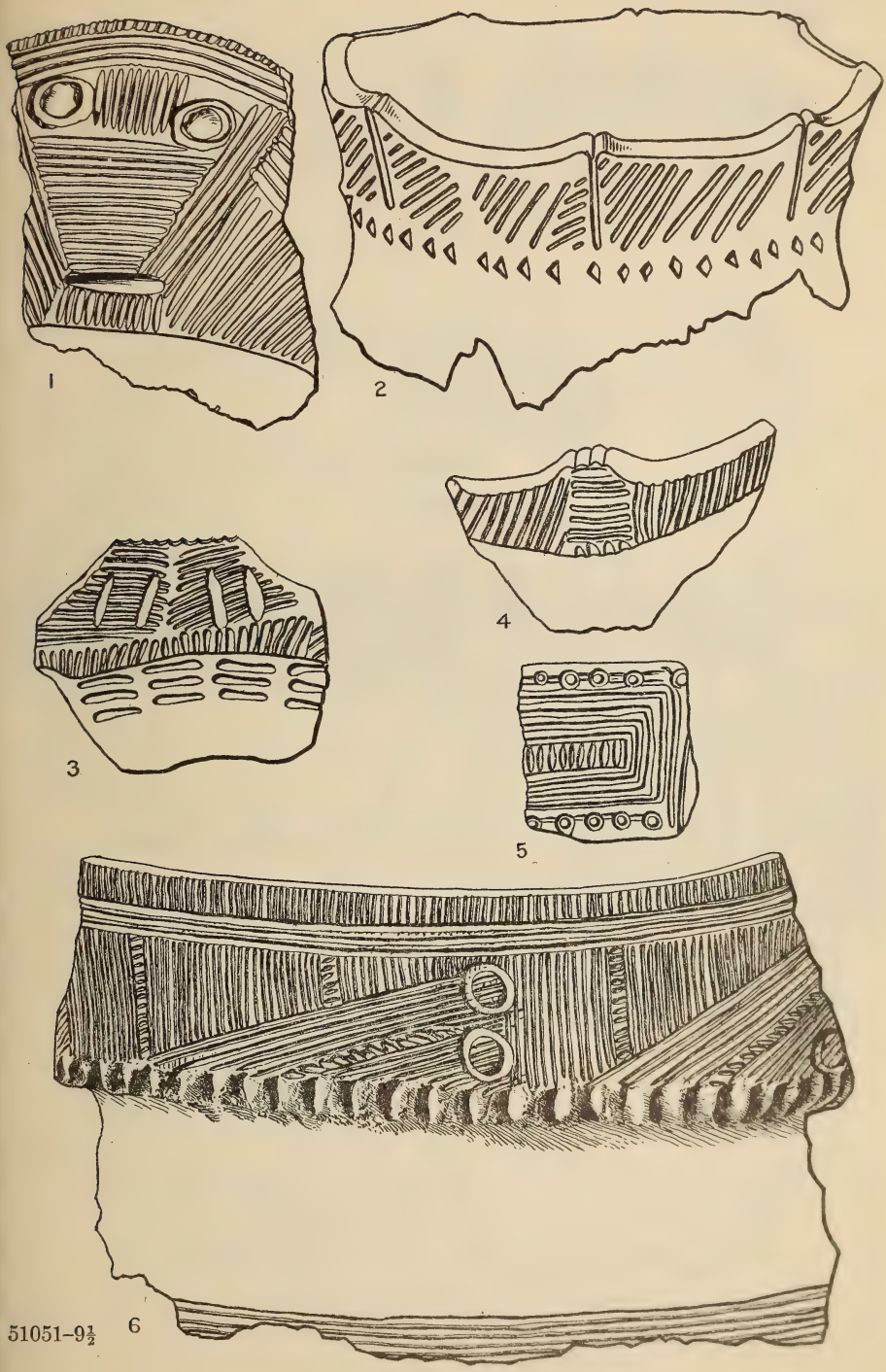

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Plate LIII

Ontario

Pottery

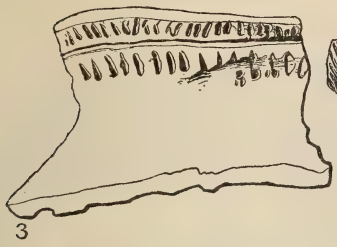
Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40409. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

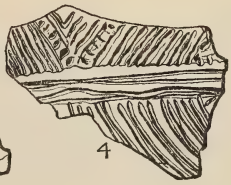
Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-9589a and b.
Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-12571.
Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-13967b.
Figure 4, Cat. No. VIII-F-9934.
Figure 5, Cat. No. VIII-F-9493. The separate triangles are unique in Ontario.
Figure 6, Cat. No. VIII-F-9558a.
Figure 7, Cat. No. VIII-F-13967a.
Figure 8, Cat. No. VIII-F-14019b.
Figure 9, Cat. No. VIII-F-10490.

PLATE LIII

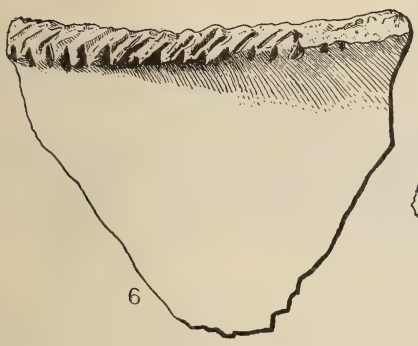

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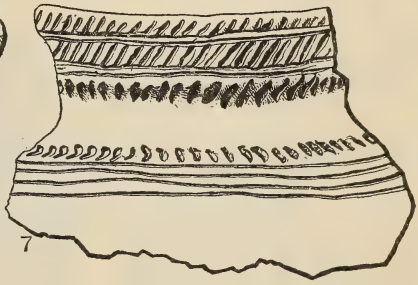

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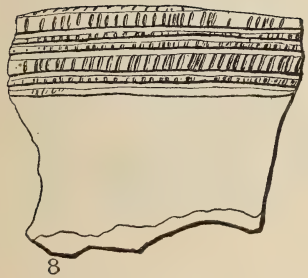

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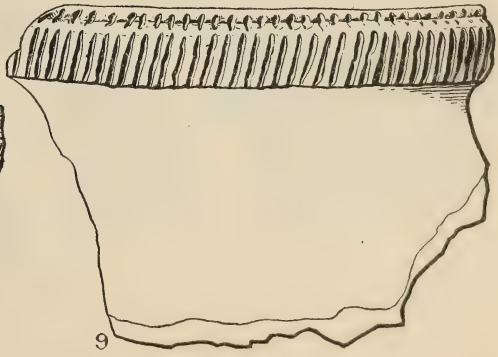

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Plate LIV

Ontario

Pottery

Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40407. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-10515. The criss-cross design is common on Iroquoian pottery, compare figures 9, Plate LV, and 4, Plate LXIV. It is found on Iroquoian pottery from the Iroquoian area in New York (*See* Figure 88, Beauchamp, Earthenware). It is also found on Algonkian pottery, compare Figures 4-6 and 17, Plate LXVI.

Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-10526. The lower marks were made with the finger nails, compare with Iroquoian pottery, Figures 3, Plate LXI, and 4, 6, and 7, Plate LXII, and with fragment of pottery from Manitoba, Figure 4, Plate XLIV.

Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-10615a.
Figure 4, Cat. No. VIII-F-10518.
Figure 5, Cat. No. VIII-F-12564.
Figure 6, Cat. No. VIII-F-10564. Compare with Figures 9, Plate LV; 5-9, Plate LVIII; 4, Plate LIX; 1, Plate LX; 2, 3, and 5, Plate LXII; and 8, Plate LXIII. A vertical row of circles is found on Iroquoian pottery from the Iroquoian area, in Montreal (*See* Figures 14 and 22b, Dawson, Fossil Men), Ontario, Vermont, and New York, and on Iroquoian pottery from the Algonkian area in Victoria co., Ont.
Figure 7, Cat. No. VIII-F-10622c. Lines made with a stamp (compare Figure 7, Plate LV), rare on Iroquoian ware, but common on Algonkian (compare Plate LXVI).
Figure 8, Cat. No. VIII-F-10523.
Figure 9, Cat. No. VIII-F-9605.
Figure 10, Cat. No. VIII-F-10521.

PLATE LIV

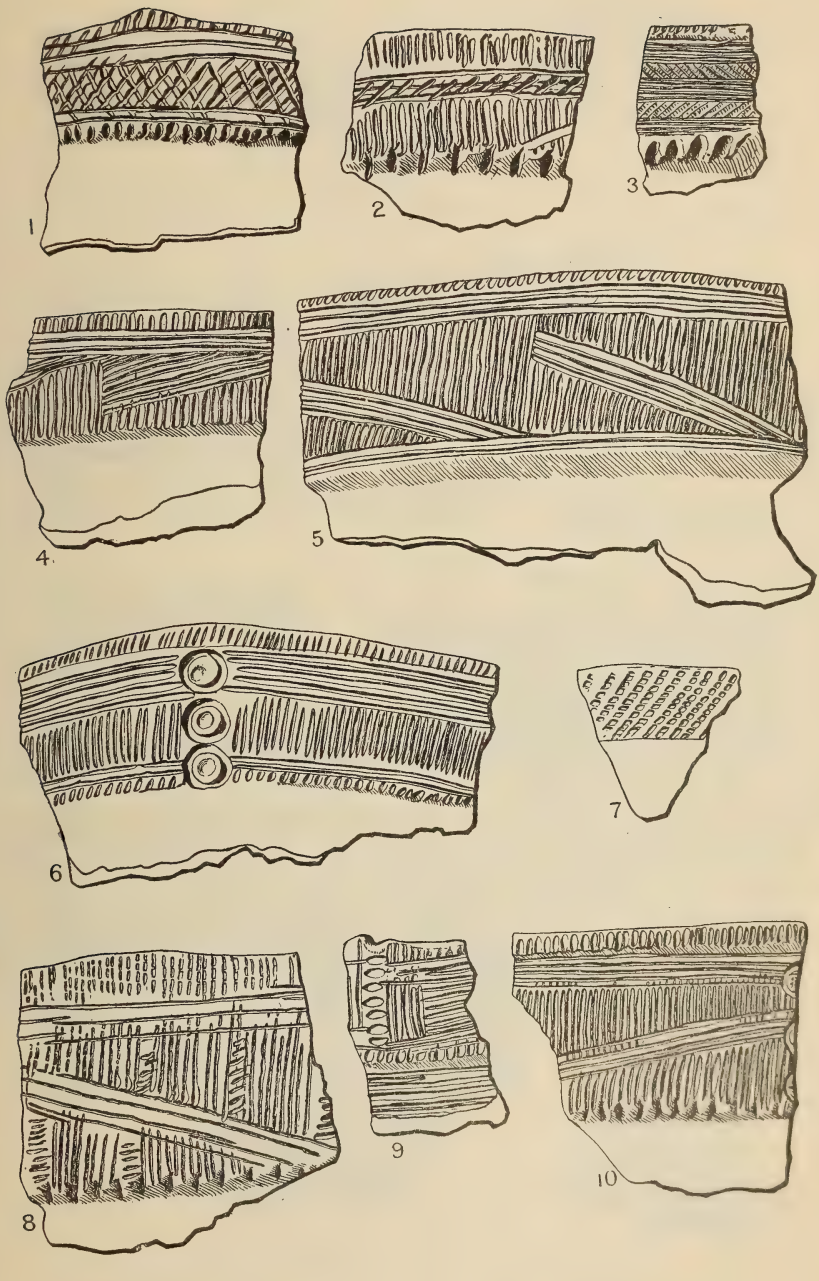


Plate LV

Ontario

Pottery

Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40408. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-9936a.

Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-9611.

Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-11307a.

Figure 4, Cat. No. VIII-F-9628.

Figure 5, Cat. No. VIII-F-9602a.

Figure 6, Cat. No. VIII-F-9939.

Figure 7, Cat. No. VIII-F-9686a. Lines made with a stamp (compare Figure 7, Plate LIV), rare on Iroquoian ware but common on Algonkian (compare Plate LXVI).

Figure 8, Cat. No. VIII-F-10535.

Figure 9, Cat. No. VIII-F-13188. The criss-cross design is common on Iroquoian pottery (compare Figures 1, Plate LIV, and 4, Plate LXIV). It is found on Iroquoian pottery from the Iroquoian area in New York (*See* Figure 88, Beauchamp, Earthenware). It is also found on Algonkian pottery, compare Figures 4-6 and 17, Plate LXVII. The vertical row of circles (compare Figures 6, Plate LIV; 5-9, Plate LVIII; 4, Plate LIX; 1, Plate LX; 2, 3, and 5, Plate LXII; and 8, Plate LXIII) is found on Iroquoian pottery from the Iroquoian area in Montreal (*See* Figures 14 and 22b, Dawson, Fossil Men), Ontario, Vermont, and New York, and on Iroquoian pottery from Algonkian area in Victoria co., Ont. The lower line of scallops was made by pinching with the finger tips, compare Figure 5, Plate LXIV.

PLATE LV

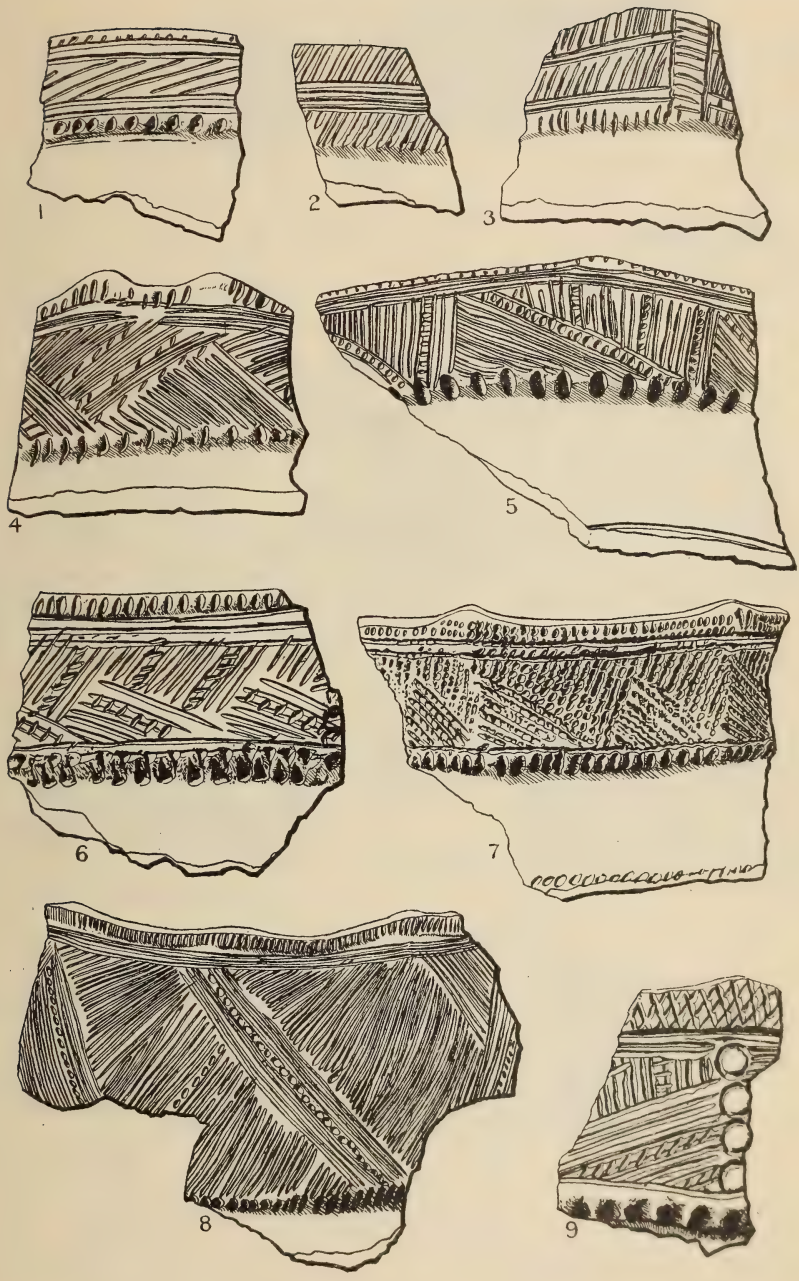


Plate LVI

Ontario

Pottery

Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40405. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-12591.
Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-9636.
Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-11636.
Figure 4, Cat. No. VIII-F-10573.
Figure 5, Cat. No. VIII-F-9627.
Figure 6, Cat. No. VIII-F-9653.
Figure 7, Cat. No. VIII-F-9632.
Figure 8, Cat. No. VIII-F-9645a.

PLATE LVI

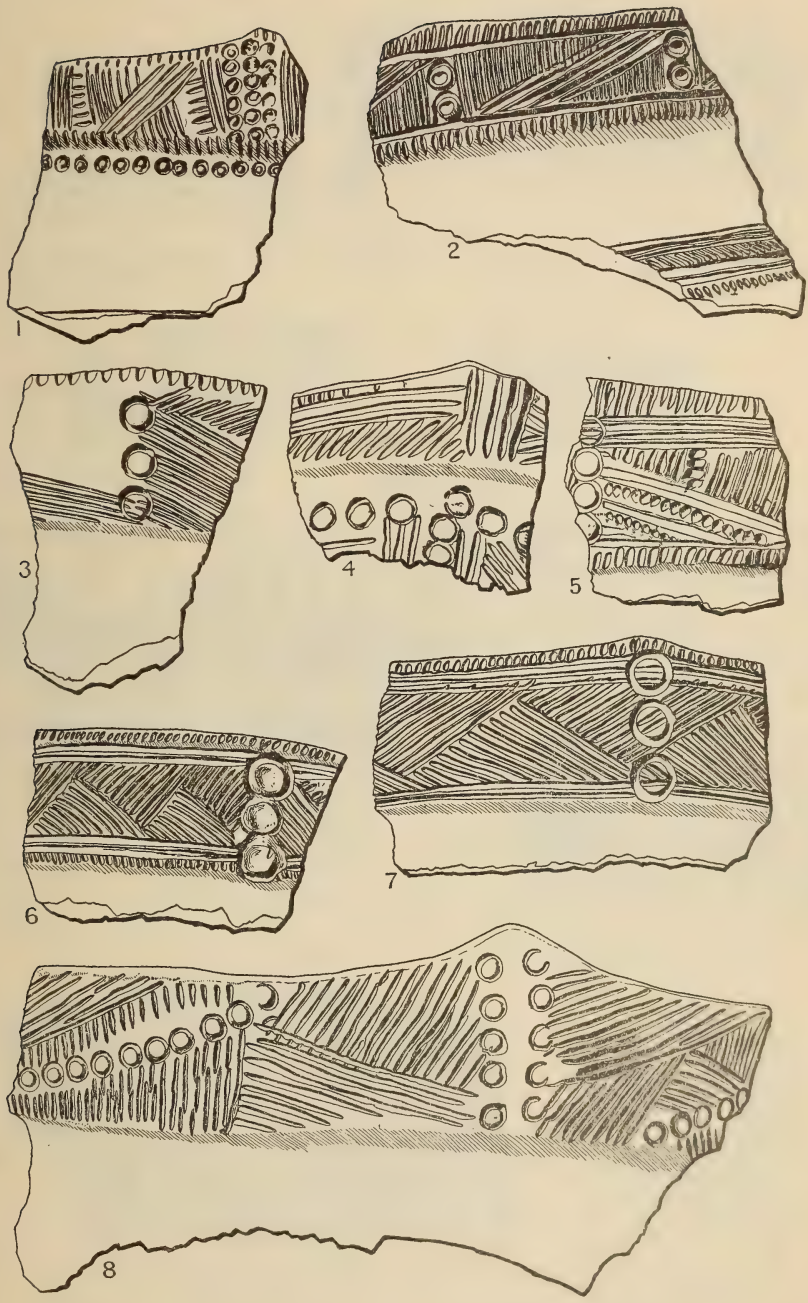


Plate LVII

Ontario

Pottery

Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40411. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-11644. Compare with Figures 2, Plate XLVIII, and 7, Plate LX.
Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-11128a, d, and e.
Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-13214a.
Figure 4, Cat. No. VIII-F-10712a.
Figure 5, Cat. No. VIII-F-9689.
Figure 6, Cat. No. VIII-F-11333a.
Figure 7, Cat. No. VIII-F-13187.
Figure 8, Cat. No. VIII-F-10552.

PLATE LVII

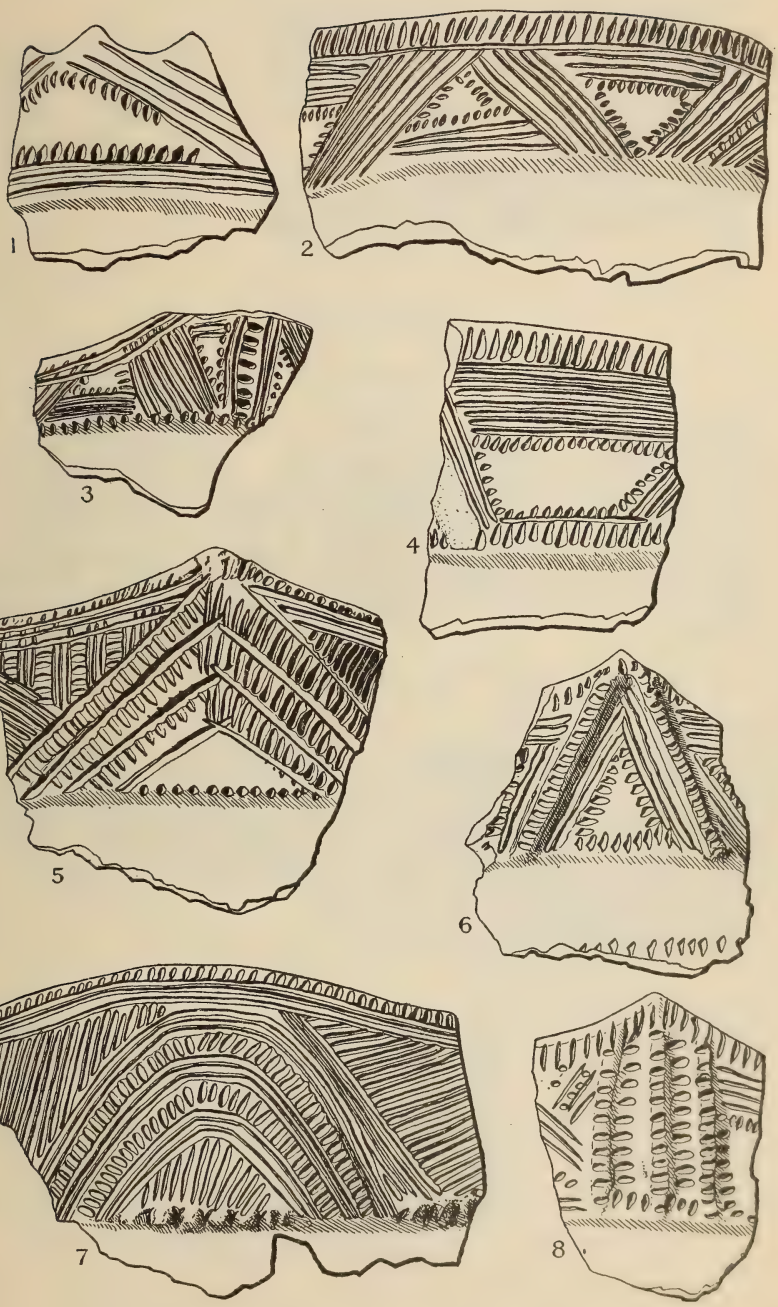


Plate LVIII

Ontario

Pottery

Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40406. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-10532.
Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-12731a.
Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-10520a.
Figure 4, Cat. No. VIII-F-9604.
Figure 5, Cat. No. VIII-F-10582. The vertical row of circles (compare Figures 6, Plate LIV; 9, Plate LV; 4, Plate LIX; 1, Plate LX; 2, 3, and 5, Plate LXII; and 8, Plate LXIII) is found on Iroquoian pottery from the Iroquoian area in Montreal (*See* Figures 14 and 22b, Dawson, Fossil Men), Ontario, Vermont, and New York, and on Iroquoian pottery from the Algonkian area in Victoria co., Ont.
Figure 6, Cat. No. VIII-F-12593a. See Figure 5.
Figure 7, Cat. No. VIII-F-10565. See Figure 5.
Figure 8, Cat. No. VIII-F-11257a. See Figure 5.
Figure 9, Cat. No. VIII-F-13771. See Figure 5.

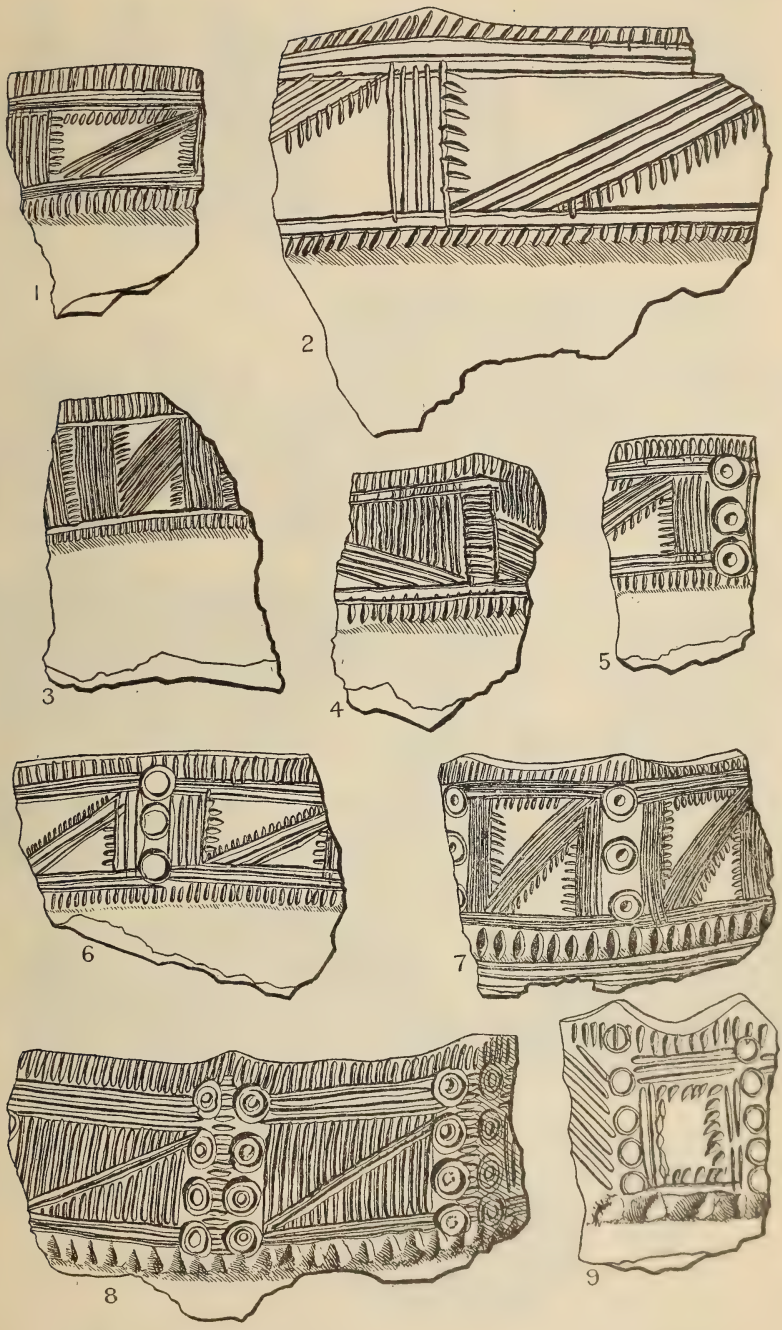

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Plate LIX

Ontario

Pottery

Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40413. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The vertical ridges possibly represent ears of corn. They are also found on Iroquoian pottery from Iroquoian area at Montreal (*See* Figure 22f, Dawson, Fossil Men), in Vermont and in New York (*See* Figure 73, Beauchamp, Earthenware), and on Iroquoian pottery from Algonkian area in Victoria co., Ont.

Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-10557.
Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-10560a.
Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-11251.
Figure 4, Cat. No. VIII-F-12569. The vertical row of circles (compare with Figures 6, Plate LIV; 9, Plate LV; 5-9, Plate LVIII; 1, Plate LX; and 8, Plate LXIII) is found on Iroquoian pottery from the Iroquoian area in Montreal (*See* Figures 14 and 22b, Dawson, Fossil Men), Ontario, Vermont, and New York, and on Iroquoian pottery from the Algonkian area, in Victoria co., Ont.
Figure 5, Cat. No. VIII-F-10537.
Figure 6, Cat. No. VIII-F-12566.
Figure 7, Cat. No. VIII-F-10542.
Figure 8, Cat. No. VIII-F-12823.
Figure 9, Cat. No. VIII-F- 9691a.
Figure 10, Cat. No. VIII-F-12561.
Figure 11, Cat. No. VIII-F-11916.

PLATE LIX

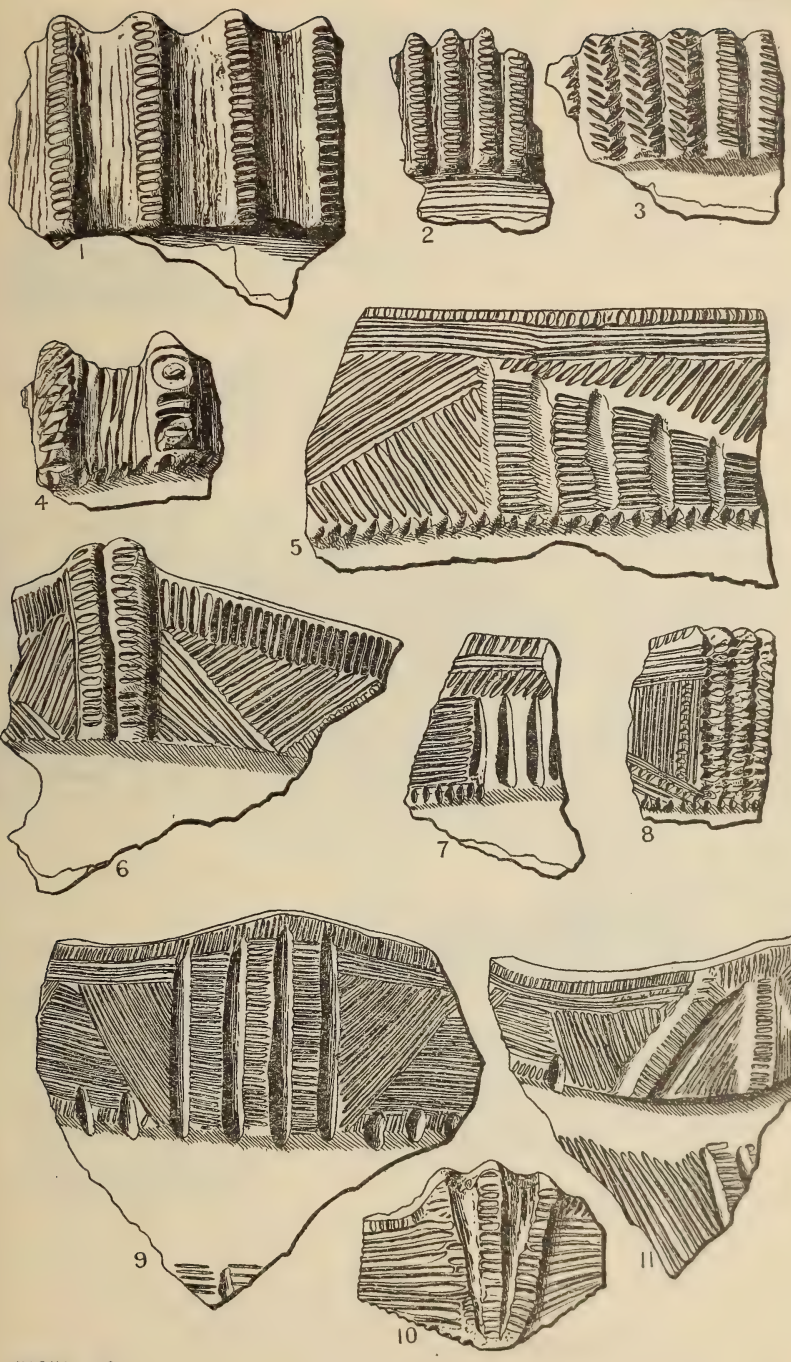


Plate LX

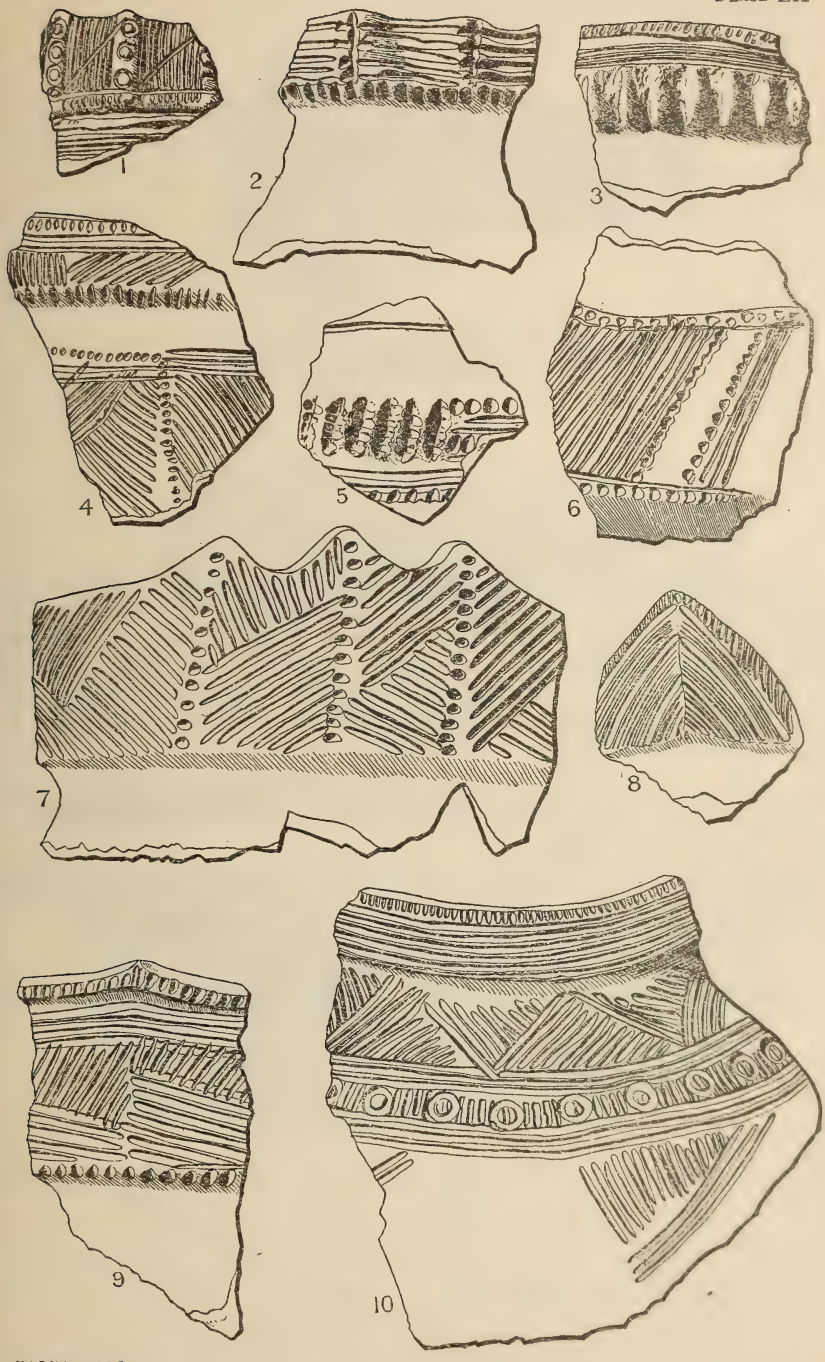
Ontario

Pottery

Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40404. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-10566. The vertical row of circles (compare with Figures 6, Plate LIV; 9, Plate LV; 5-9, Plate LVIII; 4, Plate LIX; 1, Plate LX; and 8, Plate LXIII) is found on Iroquoian pottery from the Iroquoian area in Montreal (*See* Figures 14 and 22b, Dawson, Fossil Men), Ontario, Vermont, and New York, and on Iroquoian pottery from the Algonkian area in Victoria co., Ont.
Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-9568.
Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-12570.
Figure 4, Cat. No. VIII-F-11639.
Figure 5, Cat. No. VIII-F-13891.
Figure 6, Cat. No. VIII-F-12033.
Figure 7, Cat. No. VIII-F-10534. Compare with Figures 2, Plate XLVIII, and 1, Plate LVII.
Figure 8, Cat. No. VIII-F-13192.
Figure 9, Cat. No. VIII-F-10602.
Figure 10, Cat. No. VIII-F-9631a.

PLATE LX



51051—10½

Plate LXI

Ontario

Pottery

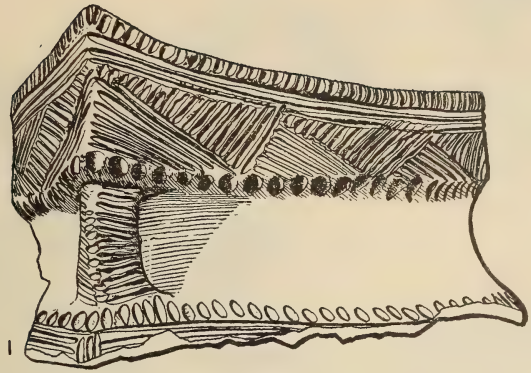
Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40416. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-10624c. Compare with Figures, 1, Plate XLVIII; 1, Plate L; and 1, Plate LI; and note that the handles illustrated are all on Iroquoian ware.

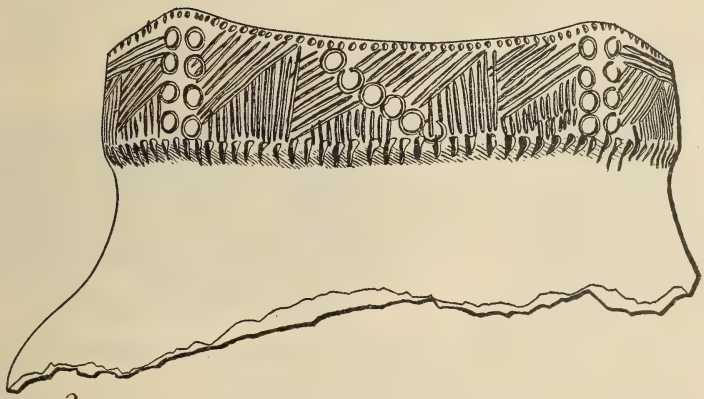
Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-10590a.

Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-12776a. The lower marks were made with the finger nails. Compare with Iroquoian pottery, Figures 2, Plate LIV; and 4, 6, and 7, Plate LXII; and with fragment of pottery from Manitoba, Figure 4, Plate XLIV.

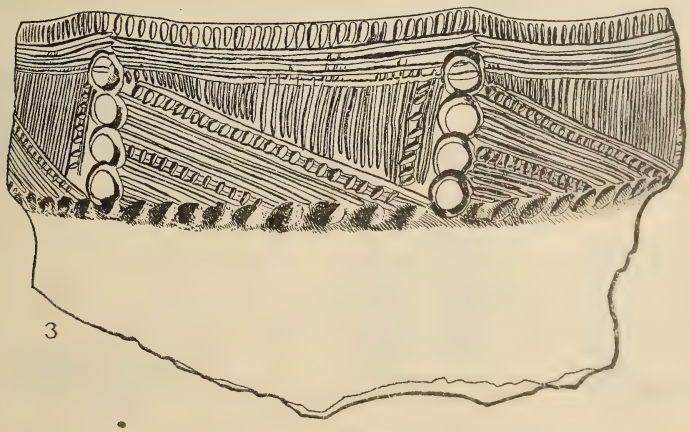
PLATE LXI



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Plate LXII

Ontario

Pottery

Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40415. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The groups of three circles seem to represent human faces when considered in series, Figures 4, 6, and 8–11. See also Figures 7 and 9, Plate LXIII. They are also found on Iroquoian pottery from the Iroquoian area in Montreal, Vermont, and New York. (*See* Figure 111, Beauchamp, Earthenware.) Three depressed circular areas have been found on Mandan, Siouan pottery in Dakota. Compare Figure a, Plate CLXXV, Holmes, Aborginal.

Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-12562.
Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-10586. This design is also found in Vermont, compare Figure 64, Holmes, Aboriginal. See Figure 1, Plate LX.
Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-9667. See Figure 1, Plate LX.
Figure 4, Cat. No. VIII-F-10570. The lower marks were made with the finger nails. Compare with Iroquoian pottery, Figures 6 and 7, this plate; Figures 2, Plate LIV; 3, Plate LXI; and with fragment of pottery from Manitoba, Figure 4, Plate XLIV.
Figure 5, Cat. No. VIII-F-9668. See Figure 1, Plate LX.
Figure 6, Cat. No. VIII-F-9643. See Figure 4.
Figure 7, Cat. No. VIII-F-9687a. See Figure 4. The group of three impressions seems to represent a human face when considered in series with Figures 4, 6, and 8-11.
Figure 8, Cat. No. VIII-F-10600a.
Figure 9, Cat. No. VIII-F-12592a.
Figure 10, Cat. No. VIII-F-10597.
Figure 11, Cat. No. VIII-F-10195. Cast of specimen in collection of William Lawson, Spencerville, Ont.

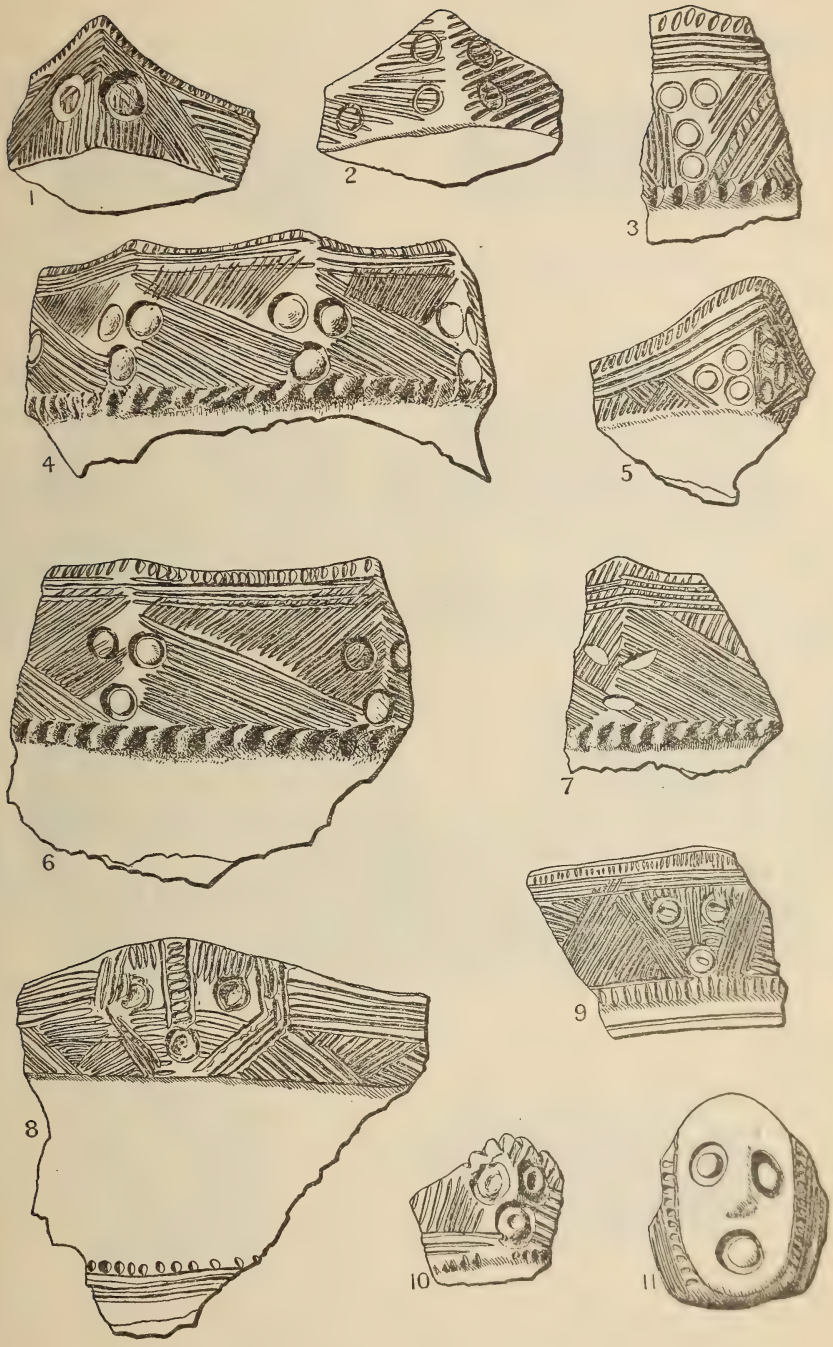

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Plate LXIII

Ontario

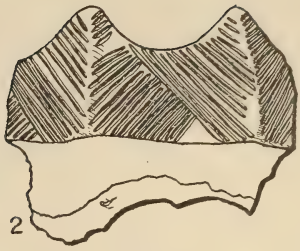
Pottery

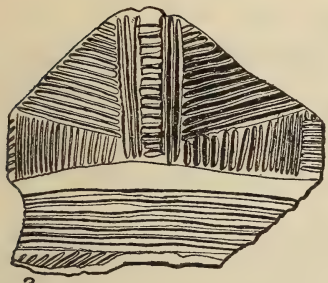
Fragments of pottery. Iroquoian type. From an Iroquoian site, lots 2 and 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. In Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40414. This general type of decoration is found in Quebec, Ontario, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania.

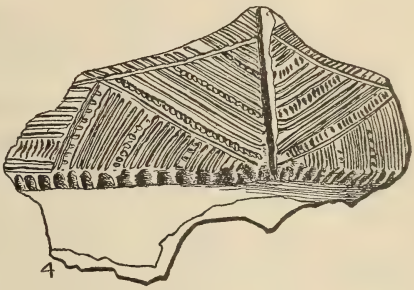
Figure 1, Cat. No. VIII-F-13878e.
Figure 2, Cat. No. VIII-F-13882.
Figure 3, Cat. No. VIII-F-12553a.
Figure 4, Cat. No. VIII-F-9681.
Figure 5, Cat. No. VIII-F-11152.
Figure 6, Cat. No. VIII-F-10607.
Figure 7, Cat. No. VIII-F-12604. Compare eye-like impressions with Plate LXII.
Figure 8, Cat. No. VIII-F-10584. Compare with Figures 6, Plate LIV; 9, Plate LV; 5-9, Plate LVIII; 4, Plate LIX; 1, Plate LX; and 2, 3, and 5, Plate LXII. The vertical row of circles is found on Iroquoian pottery from the Iroquoian area in Montreal (*See* Figures 14 and 22b, Dawson, Fossil Men), Ontario, Vermont, and New York, and on Iroquoian pottery from the Algonkian area in Victoria co., Ont.
Figure 9, Cat. No. VIII-F-9685. Compare eye-like impressions with Plate LXII.

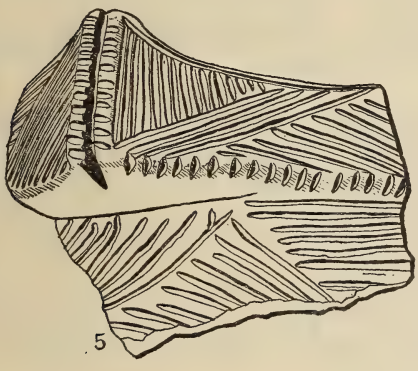
PLATE LXIII

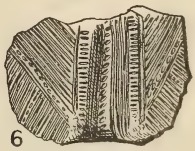

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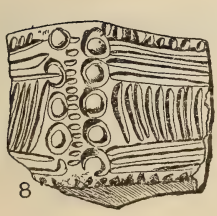

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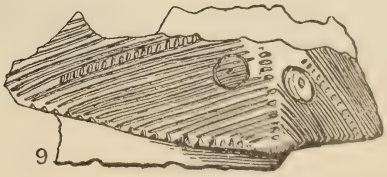

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Plate LXIV

Ontario

Pottery

Mostly Iroquoian type

Mostly Iroquoian Indian area

Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40410

Figure 1. Fragment of pottery. Iroquoian type. From ash heap, Malahide tp.; Elgin co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-505 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 2. Fragment of pottery. Algonkian type. From east end of portage across peninsula; 5 miles east of the outlet of lower Abitibi lake, Timiskaming district, Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wilson on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1901. Cat. No. VIII-F-15427n, o, and p (3244) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Compare Figure 1, Plate XLVI.

Figure 3. Fragment of pottery. Iroquoian type. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-5112 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 4. Fragment of pottery. Iroquoian type. From Craigleith, Collingwood tp., Grey co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by J. M. Goodwillie. Cat. No. VIII-F-15436 (3312) (13) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. The criss-cross design is common on Iroquoian pottery. Compare Figures 1, Plate LIV; 9, Plate XV; and 4, Plate LXIV. It is found on Iroquoian pottery from the Iroquoian area in New York (*See* Figure 88, Beauchamp, Earthenware), and is also found on Algonkian pottery, compare Figures 4-6, and 17, Plate LXVII.

Figure 5. Fragment of pottery. Iroquoian type. From village site No. 3, lot 5, con. V, Bexley tp., Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected and presented by George E. Laidlaw. Cat. No. VIII-F-8692a, in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. The top was scalloped by pinching with the finger tips, compare Figure 9, Plate LV.

Figure 6. Fragment of pottery. Iroquoian type. From Yarmouth tp., Elgin co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-8203, in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Compare Figure 1, Plate LXIV.

PLATE LXIV

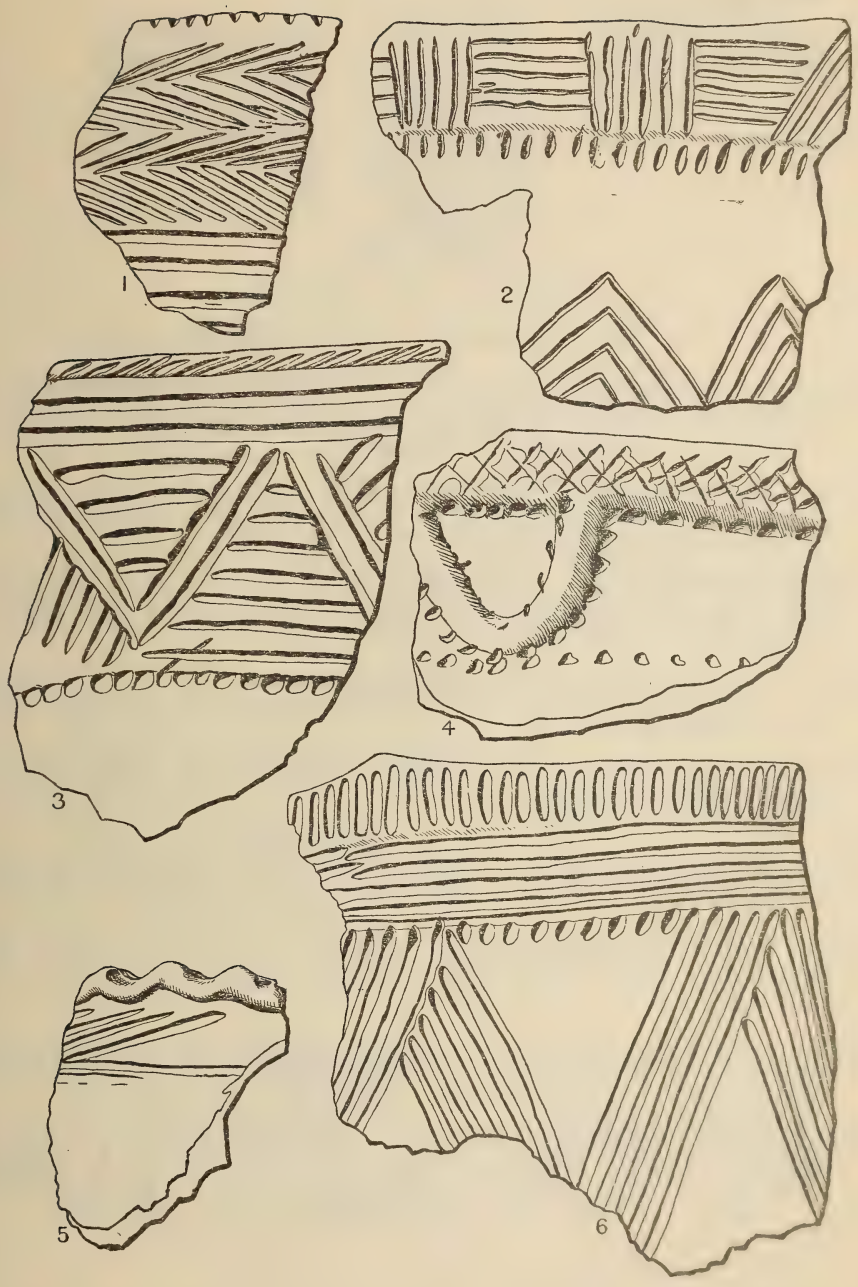


Plate LXV

Ontario

Pottery

Iroquoian type

Mostly Iroquoian Indian area

Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40412

Figure 1. Fragment of pottery. From surface of an Iroquoian site, lot 12, con. III, Charlottenburg tp., Glengarry co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. Cat. No. VIII-F-13582a, in Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size.

Figure 2. Fragment of pottery. From near Craigleith, Collingwood tp., Grey co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by J. M. Goodwillie. Cat. No. VIII-F-14436 (3312) (241) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 3. Fragment of pottery. From village site No. 3, lots 4 and 5, con. V, Bexley tp,. Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected and presented by George E. Laidlaw. Cat. No. VIII-F-8640a in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Compare Figure 4, Plate LII.

Figure 4. Fragment of pottery. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-3679 in Victoria Memorial Museum Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 5. Fragment of pottery. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-3752 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 6. Fragment of pottery, Iroquoian type. From Craigleith, Collingwood tp., Grey co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by J. M. Goodwillie. Cat. No. VIII-F-15433q (3312) (13) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 7. Fragment of pottery. Iroquoian type. From Craigleith, Collingwood tp., Grey co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by J. M. Goodwillie. Cat. No. VIII-F-15433m (3312) (13) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 8. Fragment of pottery. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-3698 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 9. Fragment of pottery. Iroquoian type. From village site on lot 12, con. I, Collingwood tp., Grey co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Malcolm McMurchy. Presented through F. Moberly and G. M. Dawson. Cat. No. VIII-F-15310b (2852) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

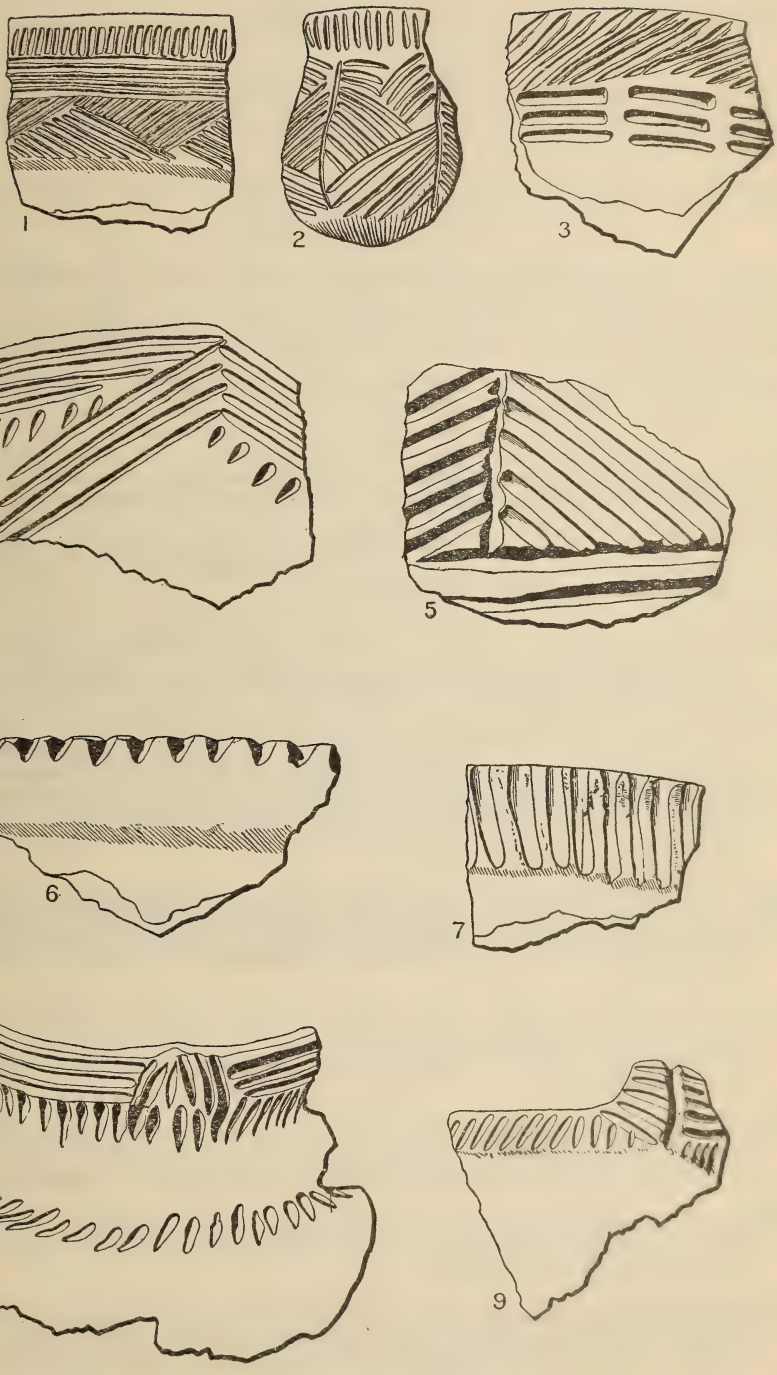

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Plate LXVI

Ontario and Quebec

Pottery

Algonkian type

Mostly Algonkian Indian area

Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40403

Lines on all, except Figures 2, 3, 4, and 17, were made with a stamp or rocking stamp and are common on Algonkian pottery from lake Michigan to the Atlantic coast, but are rare on Iroquoian pottery, compare Figures 7, Plate LIV, and 7, Plate LV.

Figure 1. Fragment of pottery. From Plum point, west side of Rideau lake, Elmsley tp., North, Lanark co., Ont. Collected by A. M. Campbell. Cat. No. VIII-F-15332e (3013) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 2. Fragment of pottery. From Baptiste lake, Herschell tp., Hastings co., Ont. Collected by William Mulcahy. Cat. No. VIII-F-15424c (3237) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 3. Inner surface of a fragment of pottery. From Plum point, west side of Rideau lake, Elmsley tp., North, Lanark co., Ont. Collected by A. M. Campbell. Cat. No. VIII-F-15356 (3013) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 4. Fragment of pottery. From Plum point, west side of Rideau lake, Elmsley tp., North, Lanark co., Ont. Collected by Dr. T. W. Beeman and presented by A. M. Campbell. Cat. No. VIII-F-15316 (3013) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. The criss-cross design is common on Iroquoian pottery, compare Figures 1, Plate LIV; 9, Plate LV; and 4, Plate LXIV. It is found on pottery from the Iroquoian area in New York. (*See* Figure 88, Beauchamp, Earthenware), compare Figures 5, 6, and 17.

Figure 5. Fragment of pottery. From surface, Thompson island, Dundee tp., Huntingdon co., Que. Collected and presented by Leander and Stanley Cameron, 1914. Cat. No. VIII-F-13612a in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. See Figure 4.

Figure 6. Fragment of pottery. From shore of Galop rapids, St. Lawrence river below Prescott, Edwardsburgh tp., Grenville co., Ont. Collected by G. C. Heron. Cat. No. VIII-F-15303a (2732) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. See Figure 4.

Figure 7. Fragment of pottery. From Squaw island or point, east side of Rideau lake, Elmsley tp., South, Leeds co., Ont. Collected by A. M. Campbell. Cat. No. VIII-F-15368 (3013) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 8. Fragment of pottery. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-3816 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 9. Fragment of pottery. From Squaw island or point, east side of Rideau lake, Elmsley tp., South, Leeds co., Ont. Collected by A. M. Campbell. Cat. No. VIII-F-15366c (3013) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 10. Fragment of pottery. From Plum point, west side of Rideau lake, Elmsley tp., North, Lanark co., Ont. Collected by A. M. Campbell. Cat. No. VIII-F-15332a (3013) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 11. Fragment of pottery. From east shore of South Nation river, below railway bridge, Casselman, Cambridge tp., Russell co., Ont. Collected by H. M. Ami, May, 1904. Cat. No. VIII-F-15299b (3284) in Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size.

Figure 12. Fragment of pottery. From Plum point, west side of Rideau lake, Elmsley tp., North, Lanark co., Ont. Collected by A. M. Campbell. Cat. No. VIII-F-15334c (3013) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 13. Fragment of pottery. From Plum point, west side of Rideau lake, Elmsley tp., North, Lanark co., Ont. Collected by T. W. Beeman. Presented by A. M. Campbell. Cat. No. VIII-F-15324c (3013) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 14. Fragment of pottery. From Squaw island or point, east side of Rideau lake, Elmsley tp., South, Leeds co., Ont. Collected by A. M. Campbell. Cat. No. VIII-F-15361 (3013) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 15. Fragment of pottery. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-3638 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Zigzag lines made with a rocking stamp are also found on Algonkian pottery in Nova Scotia.

Figure 16. Fragment of pottery. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-506 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 17. Fragment of pottery. From Baptiste lake, Herschell tp., Hastings co., Ont. Collected by William Mulcahy. Cat. No. VIII-F-15424d (3237) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. See Figure 4.

Figure 18. Fragment of pottery. From foot of Long Sault rapids, below islands, Rainy river, Rainy River district, Ont. Collected by A. Boyer on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1898. Cat. No. VIII-F-15419g (3104) in Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size.

Figures 19, 20. Fragments of pottery. From sand dune, west side of "Sand banks", West point, Hallowell tp., Prince Edward co., Ont. Collected by H. M. Ami on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1901. Cat. Nos. VIII-F-15430a (3303) and 15429b and o (3303) in Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size.

PLATE LXVI

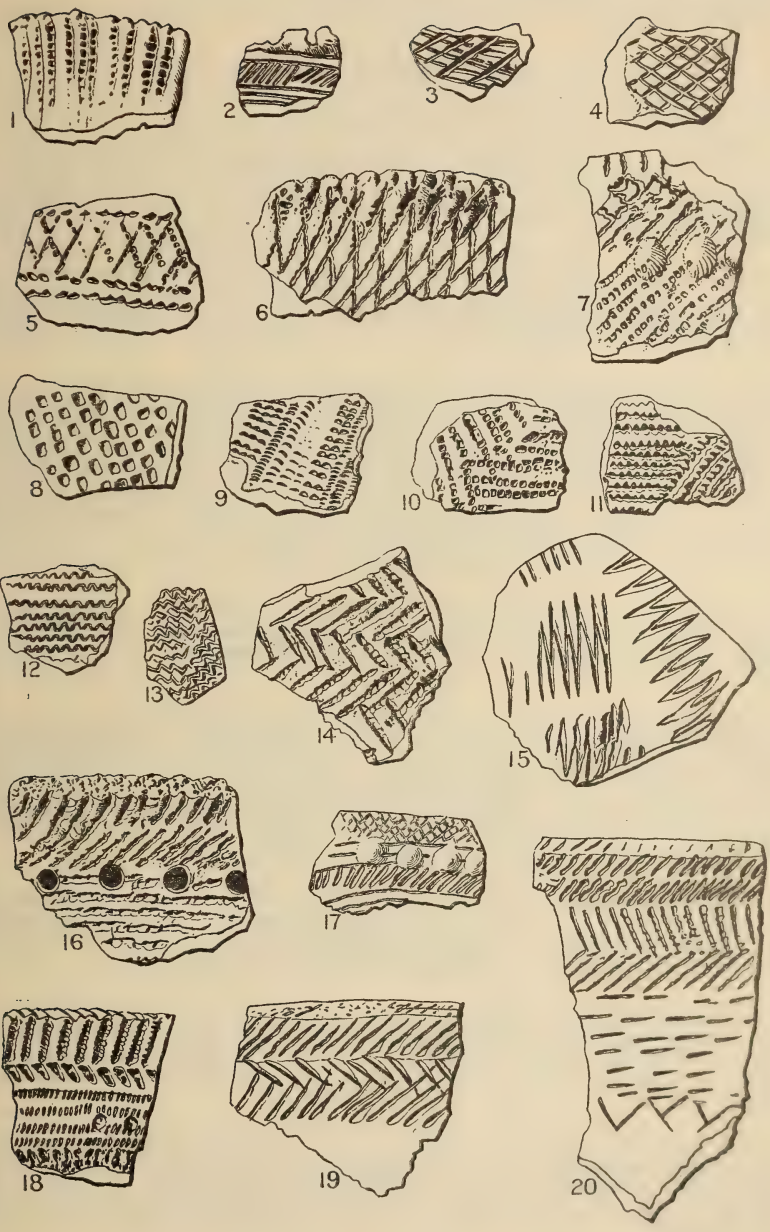


Plate LXVII

Ontario

Earthenware Pipes

Figure 1. Earthenware pipe. Slightly restored. Iroquoian type. From Bexley tp., Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by George E. Laidlaw. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 6, Boyle, Report, 1905, 1906.

Figure 2. Earthenware pipe. Seneca, Iroquoian type. Probably post-European. From Barton tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8440 (839) (489) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 3. Earthenware pipe. Huron, Iroquoian type. Possibly post-European. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8434 (816) (271) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. A similar specimen from Baptiste lake, Herschell tp., Hastings co., Ont., collected by Mr. Robins, Cat. No. 6898 in Provincial Museum, Toronto, is illustrated in Figure 9 in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20175 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, in Figure 7, Boyle, Report, 1891, 1892; Figure 28, Boyle, Notes, 1895; Figure 39, Boyle, Report, 1901, 1902; and Figure 39, Waugh, Notes, 1901, 1902.

Figure 4. Earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. From Bexley tp., Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by George E. Laidlaw. Cat. No. 18279 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 5, Boyle, Report, 1897-98, 1898.

Figure 5. Earthenware pipe with stem broken off and missing. Iroquoian type. From Creemore, Nottawasaga tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected and presented by David Melville. Cat. No. 6933 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure b in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20175 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Rear illustrated in Figure 6, Boyle, Report, 1888-89, 1889; and Figure 22, Boyle, Notes, 1895. Reverse illustrated on upper left corner of page 83, Orr, Report, 1914.

Figure 6. Earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. From farm of Hugh Johnston, Orillia tp., South, Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected and presented by Hugh Johnston through J. Hugh Hammond, Cat. No. 27067 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 8, Boyle, Report, 1905, 1906.

Figure 7. Earthenware pipe. Slightly restored. Iroquoian type. From Yarmouth tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. VIII-F-5668 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. A similar pipe found in Nottawasaga tp., Simcoe co., Ont., is illustrated in the upper right corner of page 83, Orr, Report, 1914.

Figures 8, 9. Lizard form on front of a fragment of an earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. From village site, lot 61, con. III, Onondaga tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by F. H. S. Knowles, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1912. Cat. No. VIII-F-8825 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 10. Earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. From Brantford, Brantford tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by J. S. Heath. Cat. No. 20106 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 3, Boyle, Report, 1899, 1900.

Figure 11. Fragmentary bowl of an ovoid type of earthenware pipe. Slightly restored Iroquoian type. From heap No. 11, Iroquoian site, lot 2, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. Cat. No. VIII-F-12262 in Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size.

Figure 12. Earthenware pipe. Slightly restored. Iroquoian type. From Bayham tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. VIII-F-5764 (3) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 13. Earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. From Bayham tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. VIII-F-5733 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 14. Earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. Possibly post-European. From Sealey farm, Onondaga tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by J. S. Heath. Cat. No. 20099 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 1, Boyle, Report, 1899, 1900.

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PLATE LXVII



Plate LXVIII

Ontario

Reptile, Bird, Mammal, and Human Forms, Earthenware Pipes

Figure 1. Snake form on a fragment of an earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. Probably of sub-type common to Roebuck, Ont. From Bobs lake, Algonkian Indian area. Collected by T. B. Scott, Scotch Line, near Perth, Lanark co., Ont. In the T. W. Beeman collection. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; approximately ½ natural size. After Figure 6, Boyle, Report, 1891, 1892. Also illustrated in Figure 54, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

Figure 2. Bird form, a fragment of an earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. From Medonte tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8501 (812) (331) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately ½ natural size.

Figure 3. Owl face form, a fragment of an earthenware pipe. From about 6 inches deep in heap No. 10, Iroquoian site, lot 2, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. Cat. No. VIII-F-12006 in Victoria Memorial Museum; approximately ½ natural size.

Figure 4. Owl face form, a fragment of an earthenware pipe. From about 20 inches deep in heap No. 4, Iroquoian site, lot 2, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. Cat. No. VIII-F-11546 in Museum; approximately ½ natural size.

Figure 5. Owl head on an earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. Slightly restored. Probably post-European. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8504 (841) (502) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately ½ natural size.

Figure 6. Animal head, a fragment of an earthenware pipe. From Lougheed farm, Nottawasaga tp., Simcoe co., Ont. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; approximately ½ natural size. After corrected Figure 8, Boyle, Report, 1888-9, 1889. Also illustrated in Figure 50, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

Figure 7. Modelled human face forms, a fragment of an earthenware pipe. From the surface of Nathaniel White's farm within the palisade, Iroquoian site, lot 3, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Collected and presented by Nathaniel White. Cat. No. VIII-F-9188 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately ½ natural size.

Figure 8. Crescent bearing modelled human heads or masks, a fragment of an earthenware pipe. From 4 inches deep in heap No. 15, Iroquoian site, lot 2, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition. Cat. No. VIII-F-13151 in Victoria Memorial Museum; approximately ½ natural size.

Figure 9. Human form, an earthenware pipe. Slightly restored. Iroquoian type. Probably post-European. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8495 (845) (272) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately ½ natural size. Compare Figure 6, Plate LXIX.

Figure 10. Human form, an earthenware pipe. Slightly restored. Iroquoian type. Probably post-European. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8498 (842) (276), in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately ½ natural size. Compare Figure 6, Plate LXIX.

Figure 11. Human form, an earthenware pipe. Slightly restored. Iroquoian type. Probably post-European. From an ossuary, Barton tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8497 (840) (375) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately ½ natural size. Compare Figure 6, Plate LXIX.

PLATE LXVIII

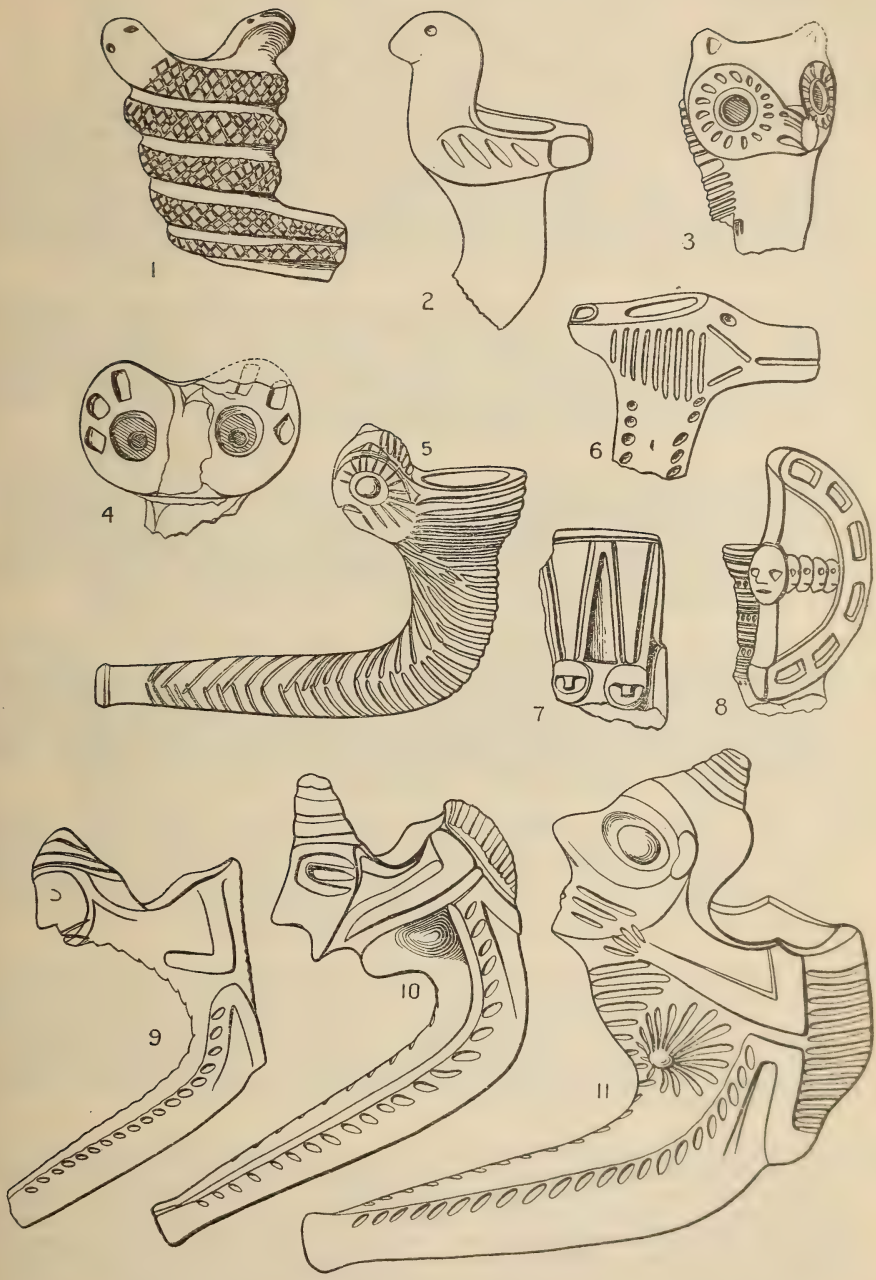


Plate LXIX

Ontario

Bird, Mammal, and Human Forms, Earthenware Pipes

Figure 1. Bird head form, an earthenware pipe, with stem broken off and missing. Iroquoian type. From Beverley tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by James Rae. Cat. No. 6872 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure a in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 12, Boyle, Report, 1886-87, 1887. Another view is illustrated in Figure 55, Boyle, Notes, 1895. A somewhat similar pipe is illustrated in Figure 11, Boyle, Report 1888–9, 1889.

Figure 2. Bird form, an earthenware pipe with stem broken off and missing. Iroquoian type. From lot 2, con. V, Orillia tp., North, Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Wilbert Greer, Orillia. Cat. No. 26944 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure b in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. and lantern slide No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Right side illustrated in Figure 14, Boyle, Report, 1905, 1906.

Figure 3. Dog-like head form, an earthenware pipe with stem broken off and missing. Huron, Iroquoian type. From lot 10, con. III, Orillia tp., South, Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Frank Day. Cat. No. 26940 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure c in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20176 and lantern slide in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Reverse and front also illustrated in Figures 31 and 32, Boyle, Report, 1904, 1905.

Figure 4. Human head form projecting from the rear edge of the bowl of an earthenware pipe, with stem broken off and missing. Iroquoian type. From Nottawasaga tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Tionontati, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected and presented by William and David Melville, 1889. Cat. No. 11179 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure d in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 13, Boyle, Report, 1903, 1904.

Figure 5. Human head form, a fragment of an earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. From near Woodbridge, York co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Robert Cowling. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure e in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 14, Boyle, Report, 1897-98, 1898. Right side illustrated in Figure 13, ibid.

Figure 6. Earthenware pipe made of pottery with a projection from the rear edge of the bowl in the form of a human head. Probably post-European. Iroquoian type. From grave on Walker farm, Onondaga tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Walter M. Dick. Cat. No. 25581 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure f in photograph, by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Compare Figures 9-11, Plate LXVIII.

Figure 7. Earthenware pipe with the end of the bowl in the form of a human head, the mouth forming the cavity, and with the stem broken off and missing. Iroquoian type. From lot 12, con. VII, Nottawasaga tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Tionontati, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Herbert O'Connor and presented by Frederick Storry, Cat. No. 26217 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure g in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 13, Boyle, Report, 1887-8, 1888; Figure 41, Boyle, Notes, 1895; and Figure 21, Boyle, Report, 1905, 1906.

Figure 8. Earthenware pipe with end of bowl in the form of a human head with one eye forming the cavity, with the stem broken off and missing. Iroquoian type. From Thomas White's farm, Nottawasaga tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Tionontati, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Thomas White. Presented by A. Buie, 1889. Cat. No. 11094 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure h in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated (reversed) in Figure 76, Boyle, Report, 1890-91, 1891; and Figure 42, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

Figure 9. Earthenware pipe with human face on front and back, with stem broken off and missing. Iroquoian type. From lake Simcoe, Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Joseph W. Stewart. Cat. No. 6881 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure i in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 14, Boyle, Report, 1886-87. 1887; and Figure 34, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

Figure 10. Earthenware pipe with human face on rear of the bowl, with stem broken off and missing. Iroquoian type. From Oro tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by A. F. Hunter. Cat. No. 6920 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure j in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Front illustrated in Figure 12, Boyle, Report, 1896-97, 1897, and on p. 171, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903.

Figure 11. Earthenware pipe with human face on rear of the bowl, with stem broken off and missing. Iroquoian type. From Victoria harbour, Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Levi Taylor. Presented by R. W. Large. Cat. No. 16704 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure k in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 12, Boyle, Report, 1897-8, 1898.

Figure 12. Human face on the rear of the bowl of an earthenware pipe with stem broken off and missing. Iroquoian type. From east half of lot 6, con. VII, Orillia tp., South, Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by W. O. Mercer. Cat. No. 27075 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure l in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20176 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 22, Boyle, Report, 1905, 1906.

PLATE LXIX

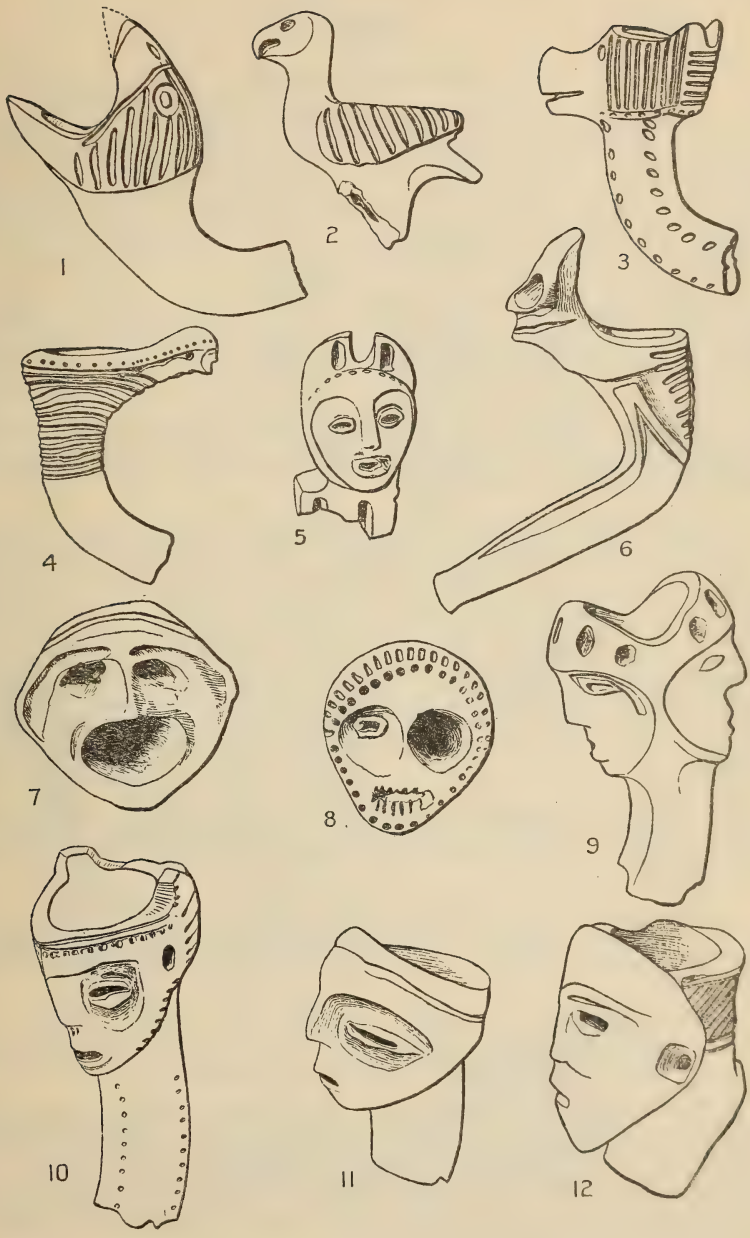


Plate LXX

Ontario

Pipes Made of Stone

Figure 1. Pipe made of catlinite. Probably post-European. Probably Siouan type. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8568 (518) (279) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. A somewhat similar pipe was found in Wisconsin, See No. 31, Figure 457, Moorehead, Prehistoric Implements, 1900, and No. 31, Figure 102, Moorehead, Prehistoric Relics, 1905. See also Figure 58, Moorehead, Prehistoric Implements, 1900.

Figure 2. Pipe made of catlinite. Probably post-European. Probably Siouan type. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8567 (465) (281) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. A somewhat similar pipe was found in Nottawasaga tp., Simcoe co., Ont. See Figure 22, Boyle, Report, 1891.

Figure 3. Urn-shaped pipe made of soapstone. Probably post-European. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8536 (461) (265) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figures 4-7. Pipe made of green slate, bearing incised pictures of the thunder bird, a man, a quadruped, a cross, and a diagonal pattern. From lot 23, con. XI, Blenheim tp., Oxford co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg, Cat. No. 17821 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 5, Boyle, Report, 1898; and Figures b, i, and c in photographs by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. Nos. 20178, 20171, and 20161 respectively, in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figures 6-8, Boyle, Report, 1898; on page 119, Wintemberg, Remarkable, 1900; and in Figure 6, Wintemberg, Relics, 1905. A similar pipe bearing similar designs, from lot 18 or 19, con. I, Windham tp., Norfolk co., Ont., is in the George W. Arnold collection, Woodstock, Ont. A drawing of it is in the files of the Archæological Office, Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figures 8, 9. Pipe made of sandstone. From Bexley tp., Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by George E. Laidlaw. In Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure 23, Boyle, Report, 1900, 1901. Compare centre Figure 464, Moorehead, Stone Age, 1910.

Figure 10. Pipe made of stone. Possibly "Micmac" type. From near Chatham, Kent co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. 35648 in Stewart collection in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 35648, p. 95, Orr, Report, 1915.

Figure 11. Pipe made of stone. Possibly "Micmac" type. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. VIII-F-5951 (38) (210), in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 12. Pipe bearing incised design, made of bluish grey soapstone. From bank of lake Moira or Hog lake, near Madoc, Hastings co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected and presented by M. Moon. Cat. No. 50 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure c in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20178 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Reverse illustrated (reversed) in Figure g, negative, Cat. No. 20171; Figure 20, Boyle, Report, 1887-8, 1888; and Figure 101, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

PLATE LXX

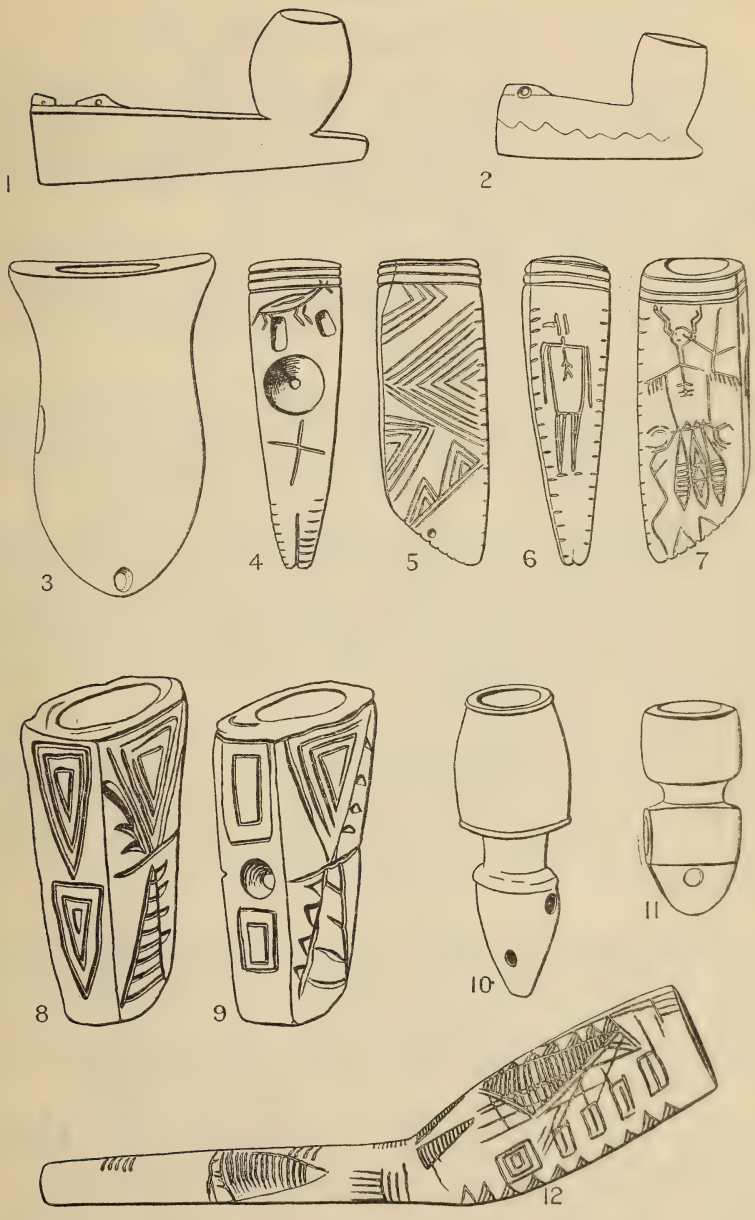


Plate LXXI

Ontario

Reptile and Bird Forms, Pipes Made of Stone

Figure 1. Turtle form, a pipe made of light grey limestone. From John Baker's field, lot 11, con. V, Brock tp., Ontario co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected about 1881 and presented by J. McDermott. Cat. No. 86 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure a, photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20172 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 14, Boyle, Report, 1896-97, 1897; Figure 36, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 36, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903.

Figure 2. Turtle form, a pipe made of soapstone. From Darlington tp., Durham co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by James L. Hughes. Cat. No. 85 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure b, in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20172 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 15, Boyle, Report, 1896-97, 1897; Figure 37, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 37, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903.

Figure 3. Pipe made of yellow close-grained sandstone bearing an incised picture of a turtle. From Yarmouth tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. 10723 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure c in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20172 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated, with a top view, in Figure 41, Boyle, Report, 1894-95, 1896.

Figure 4. Bird form, a pipe made of fine-grained, brownish black sandstone. Reverse is similar with notches on the under edge of the bill, four long pits instead of two, and no drilled pits. From near Port Perry, lake Scugog, Ontario co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Presented by Mrs. James. Cat. No. 27844 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure d in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20172 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figures 11, Boyle, Report, 1906, 1907; a, p. 47, Orr, Report, 1913, 1913, and a, p. 47, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1913, 1913 (Reprint page 11); slightly turned in b, ibid. Left side in Figure 10, Boyle, Report, 1906, 1907.

Figure 5. Owl figure, a pipe made of light drab or greenish grey slate. Two T-shaped figures, probably later additions. Possibly Iroquoian type. From south of earthwork, farm of Chester Henderson, Southwold tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Charles B. Tweedale, jun., Cat. No. 91 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From figure e in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20172 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figures 29, 30, and 31, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903, Figures 29, 30, and 31, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903; right side and back in Figure 91, page 90, Orr, Report, 1913, 1913.

Figure 6. Owl form, a pipe made of dark brown and pale green slate. From Lionhead, Isthmus bay, Georgian bay, Eastnor tp., Bruce co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by Roberts. In J. P. Hunt collection. Cat. No. 25098 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure f in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20172 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Front illustrated in figure lower left, page 43, Orr, Report, 1913; and figure lower left, page 43, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1913 (Reprint page 7); right side illustrated in figure lower right, ibid. Right quarter illustrated in Figure 11, Boyle, Report, 1903, 1904.

Figure 7. Pipe in the form of a bird head made of blue soapstone. From lot 9, con. XV, London tp., Middlesex co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Frank Scott. Cat. No. 59 in Matheson collection, in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure g in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20172 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Reverse illustrated in Figure 21, Boyle, Report, 1887-8, 1888; and Figure 132, Boyle, Notes, 1895. A somewhat similar pipe was found at Madisonville, Ohio, see Figure 477, Moorehead, Prehistoric Implements, 1900. This form of pipe made of stone is said to be common in the St. Lawrence region, *See* Figure 482, ibid.

PLATE LXXI

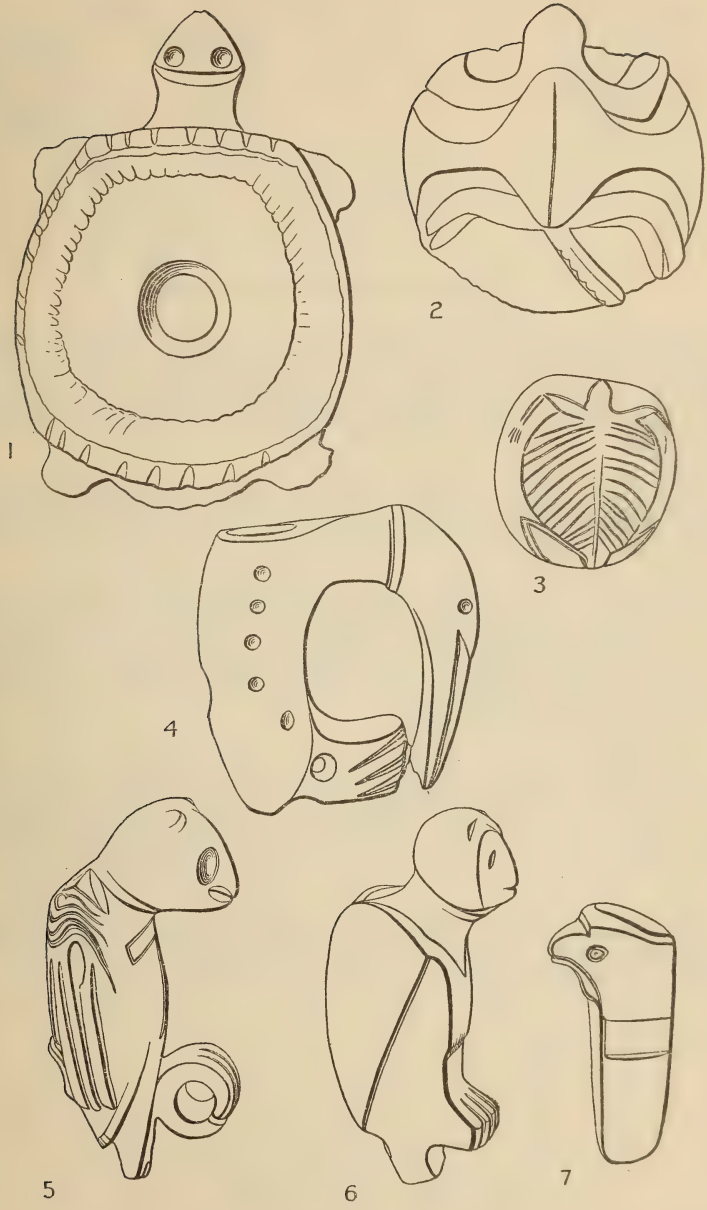


Plate LXXII

Ontario

Bird Forms, Pipes Made of Stone

Figure 1. Raven-shaped pipe made of dark slate. From Charles Rennie's farm, lot 18, con. XIII, near Seagrave, Reach tp., Ontario co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by Charles Rennie about 1871. Cat. No. 23049 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 32, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 32, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903. Left side illustrated in Figure 35, Boyle, Report, 1901, 1902, and Figure 35, Laidlaw, Notes, 1901, 1902.

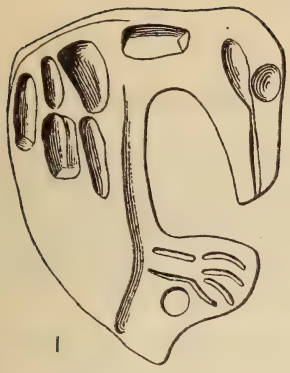
Figure 2. Bird form, possibly of a woodcock, carved in soapstone with pipe bowl in back. From March tp., Carleton co., Ont., south side Ottawa river opposite Aylmer, Que. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by Godfrey B. Greene. Cat. No. VIII-F-8577 (3267) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 3. Eagle form, a pipe made of fine-veined, close-grained, greyish green slate. Possibly Huron, Iroquoian type. From grave, Midland, near Georgian bay, Tay tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected before 1890 by Frank Ross. In George E. Laidlaw collection, Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 27, page 44, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903, and Figure 27, p. 44, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903. Left side illustrated in Figure 86, Boyle, Report, 1890-91, 1891; and Figure 125, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

Figure 4. Owl figure, a pipe made of grey soapstone. From village site 30, Staples farm, lot 12, con. VIII, Laxton tp., Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by G. Staples. Cat. No. 21639 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 28, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 28, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903. Described on page 49, Boyle, Report, 1899, 1900, and page 49, Laidlaw, North, 1899, 1900.

Figure 5. Bird form, possibly of a swan, on pipe made of limestone. Weathered. Probably post-European. From Barton tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8550 (519) (376) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

PLATE LXXII



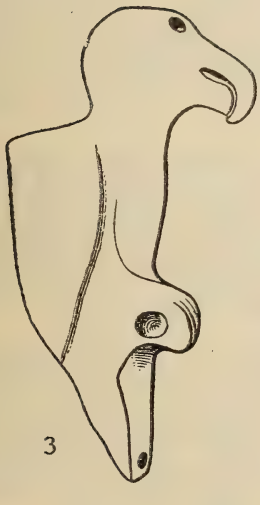
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Plate LXXIII

Ontario

Animal and Human Forms, Pipes Made of Stone

Figure 1. Pipe with the front in the form of an animal made of light-coloured much decomposed limestone. Probably post-European. Probably Seneca, Iroquoian type. From grave, Herschell tp., Baptiste lake, Hastings co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by Archibald Riddell. Cat. No. 10554 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure a in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20173 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. The reverse is illustrated in Figure 15, Boyle, Report, 1891, 1892; Figure 121, Boyle, Notes, 1895; page 56, Orr, Report, 1914; and page 56 (Reprint page 15), Laidlaw, Effigy, 1914.

Figure 2. Animal form, a pipe made of soft, porous, light greenish grey soapstone, now black. From Findlay McCallum farm, near Milton, Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected and presented by Findlay McCallum. Cat. No. 24 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure b in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20173 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 28, Boyle, Report, 1886-87, 1888: and Figure 131, Boyle, Notes, 1895; Figure 22, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 22, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903.

Figure 3. Pipe with the front in the form of an animal clinging to the bowl, made of light grey soapstone. Probably post-European. Iroquoian type. From grave on Walker farm, lot 10, con. III, Onondaga tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by W. M. Dick. Cat. No. 25579 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure c in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20173 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 7, Boyle, Report, 1903, 1904; Figure on page 51, Orr, Report, 1914; and figure on page 51, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1914.

Figure 4. Pipe with the front in the form of an animal, possibly a lizard, clinging to the bowl, made of light grey soapstone. From Bell farm, lot 76, con. I, near Waverley, Tiny tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected and presented by T. F. Milne. Cat. No. 17139 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure d in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20173 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 10, Boyle, Report, 1898. A similar pipe was found on lot 8, con. VI, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont., and was presented by G. D. Corrigan to the Provincial Museum, Toronto.

Figure 5. Human figure, a pipe made of light yellow grey, now partly black, soapstone. Probably post-European. Iroquoian type. From a few miles south of Penetanguishene, Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by A. C. Osborne. Cat. No. 10, York Pioneer's collection, in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure e in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20173 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Left side illustrated in Figure 26, Boyle, Report, 1891, 1892; Figure 120, Boyle, Notes, 1895; Figure 38, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 38, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903.

Figure 6. Pipe made of white limestone much decomposed. Probably post-European. Probably Seneca, Iroquoian type. From grave, Walker farm, Onondaga tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. 25553 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure f in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20173 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated on page 58, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1914.

PLATE LXXIII

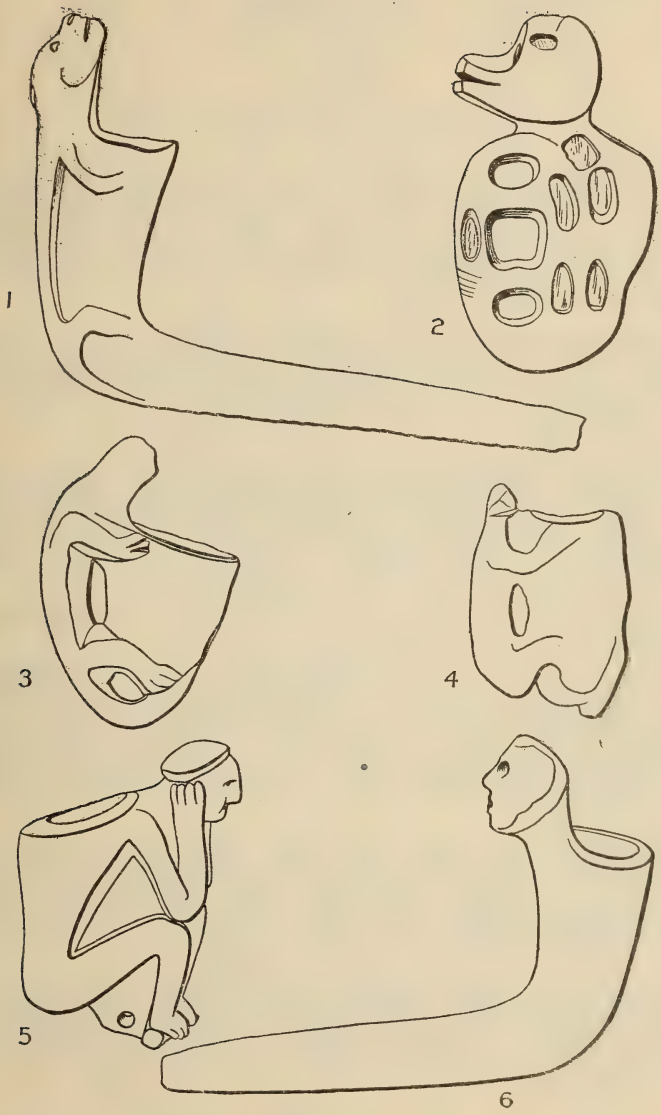


Plate LXXIV

Ontario

Animal Forms, Pipes Made of Stone

Figure 1, Bear form, a pipe made of soapstone, now black. From north bank of Talbot river, near Bolsover, Mara tp., Ontario co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected about 1880 by Augustus McIntyre. In George E. Laidlaw collection, Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 19, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 19, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903; left side illustrated in Figure 84, Boyle, Report, 1890-91, 1891; and Figure 127, Boyle, Notes, 1895. Also referred to on page 102, Laidlaw, Victoria, 1903, 1904.

Figure 2. Animal form, a pipe made of greenish-grey soapstone. Restored. From Chatterson farm, Whitby tp., Ontario co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by C. Doolittle in 1872. In George E. Laidlaw collection in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 21, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 21, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903.

Figure 3. Animal form, a pipe made of mottled greenish-grey soapstone. From Dalrymple, east side of Mud lake, Carden tp., Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by G. Fox. In George E. Laidlaw collection in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 20, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 20, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903. Reverse illustrated in Figure 85, Boyle, Report, 1890-91, 1891; and Figure 126, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

Figure 4. Head of animal form illustrated in Figure 5. After Figure 23, Boyle, Report, 1904, 1905.

Figure 5. Animal form, a pipe made of dark grey and purple slate. From surface on trail, lot 6, con. XX, Tiny tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by T. H. Newberry in 1902. Cat. No. 26754, the George E. Laidlaw collection in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 23, Boyle, Report, 1904, 1905; also illustrated in figure on page 41, Orr, Report, 1913, 1913; and figure on page 41, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1913, 1913. Also referred to on pages 101-102, Laidlaw, Victoria, 1903, 1904.

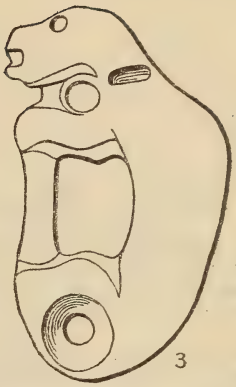
Figure 6. Animal form, a pipe made of veined slate. From Rylstone, Seymour tp., Northumberland co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Presented by David Allan. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 24, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 24, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903. Right side illustrated in Figure 8, Boyle, Report, 1892-3, 1893.

Figure 7. Animal form, a pipe made of dark grey to black slate. Possibly Iroquoian type. From H. Mayor farm, Innisfil tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by H. Mayor about 1892-94. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 23, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903; and Figure 23, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903.

PLATE LXXIV

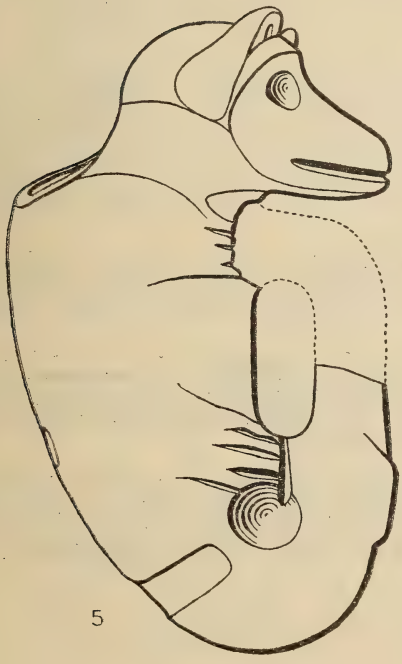

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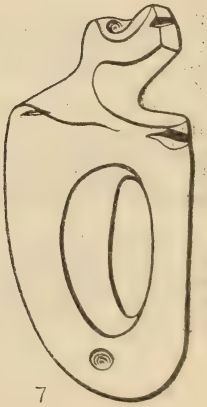

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Plate LXXV

Ontario

Animal and Human Forms, Pipes Made of Stone and Pottery

Figure 1. Lizard form on pipe made of red sandstone. From Huron co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. After lower figure, page 52, Orr, Report, 1914; and lower figure, page 52, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1914. Also illustrated in Figure 3, Alkire, F. C., Popular Science News, June, 1901.

Figure 2. Animal form, probably of otter or at least of weasel family, a pipe made of soapstone. Probably post-European. Iroquoian type. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8553 (462) (501) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Also illustrated in figure page 62, Orr, Report, 1914; figure page 62, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1914; Figure 7, page 61, Orr, Report, 1915; and Figure 7, page 61, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1915.

Figure 3. Fish form, an earthenware pipe. Iroquoian type. From about one foot deep in refuse heap No. 7, Iroquoian site, lot 2, con. VI, near Roebuck, Augusta tp., Grenville co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1912. Cat. No. VIII-F-11885, in Museum; ½ natural size.

Figure 4. Human figure, pipe made of mottled grey soapstone. From Hoyle farm, Long point, Fenelon tp. (not Bexley), Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by Mr. Hoyle. In George E. Laidlaw collection in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 42, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903, and Figure 42, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903. Left side illustrated in Figure 41, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903, and Figure 41, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1902, 1903. Right front illustrated in Figure 24, Boyle, Report, 1897-98, 1898. Right side illustrated in Figure 24, Boyle, Report, 1900, 1901.

Figure 5. Pipe made of soapstone with human figure on one side of bowl. From Medonte tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8528 (491) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 6. Human head on pipe made of catlinite. Probably post-European. Probably Siouan. From lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8569 (464) (278) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 7. Human head on bowl of pipe made of limestone. Weathered. Possibly post-European. Iroquoian type. From Barton tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-8557 (501) (498) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

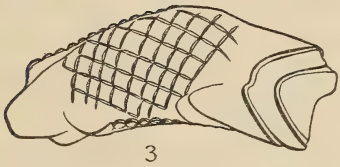
PLATE LXXV



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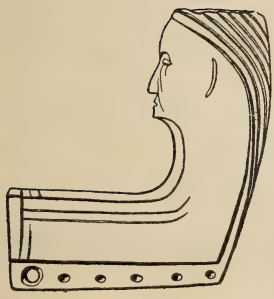
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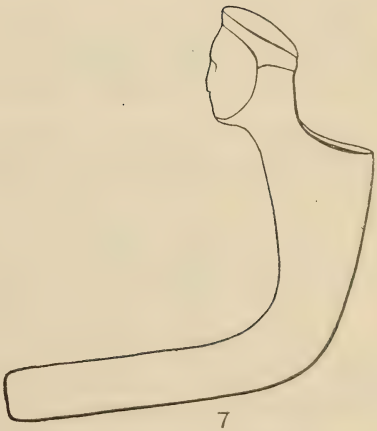
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Plate LXXVI

Ontario

Bird-Shaped Objects Made of Stone

Figure 1. Bird-shaped object made of slate. From lot 8, con. XV, McGillivray tp., Middlesex, co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. 111, in Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure c in photograph by John Maughan, negative, Cat. No. 20253 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 2. Bird-shaped object made of veined grey slate. From Walsingham tp., Norfolk co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-5928 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. After Figure b in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20321 in Victoria Memorial Museum.

Figure 3. Bird-shaped object made of grey slate. From near lake Medad, Nelson tp., Halton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. H.D. 858 in George Allison collection, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. After a drawing by W. J. Wintemberg.

Figure 4. Bird-shaped object made of mottled huronite. From Port Rowan, Walsingham tp., Norfolk co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. 108 in Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure d in photograph by John Maughan, negative, Cat. No. 20243 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. The top is illustrated in Figure a, negative, Cat. No. 20258.

Figure 5. Bird-shaped object made of veined grey slate. From Tuscarora tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Chief A. G. Smith. Cat. No. 2016 in Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure a in photograph by John Maughan, negative, Cat. No. 20248 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 52, Boyle, Report, 1894-95, 1896.

Figure 6. Bird-shaped object made of slate. From Derwent, Westminster tp., Middlesex co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. 25130 in Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure b in photograph by John Maughan, negative, Cat. No. 20257 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure f, negative, Cat. No. 20168. The top is illustrated in Figure d, negative, Cat. No. 20241.

Figure 7. Bird-shaped object made of veined grey slate. From Thorndale, Nissouri tp., Middlesex co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. 103 in Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure c in photograph by John Maughan, negative, Cat. No. 20248 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 54, Boyle, Report, 1886-87, 1888, and in Figure 177, Boyle, Notes, 1895.

Figure 8. Bird-shaped object made of veined grey slate. From Walsingham tp., Norfolk co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by D. H. Price. Cat. No. VIII-F-5931 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. After Figure j in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20321 in Museum. The top is illustrated in Figure g, negative, Cat. No. 20322.

Figure 9. Bird-shaped object made of veined grey slate. From Seaforth, Tuckersmith tp., Huron co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Dr. McKidd. Cat. No. 10687 in Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure b in photograph by John Maughan, negative, Cat. No. 20244 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 10. Bird-shaped object made of veined grey slate. From Malahide tp., Elgin co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. VIII-F-5940, in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. After Figure i in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative Cat. No. 20321, in Museum. The top is illustrated in Figure e, negative, Cat. No. 20322.

Figure 11. Bird-shaped object made of veined grey slate. From Brantford tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Cat. No. 25583 in Provincial Museum, Toronto. Collected by W. M. Dick. After Figure b in photograph by John Maughan, negative, Cat. No. 20248 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure e, in negative, Cat. No. 20168.

Figure 12. Bird-shaped object made of slate. From Norfolk co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by J. G. Spain. Cat. No. 12816, in Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure b in photograph by John Maughan, negative, Cat. No. 20251 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

PLATE LXXVI

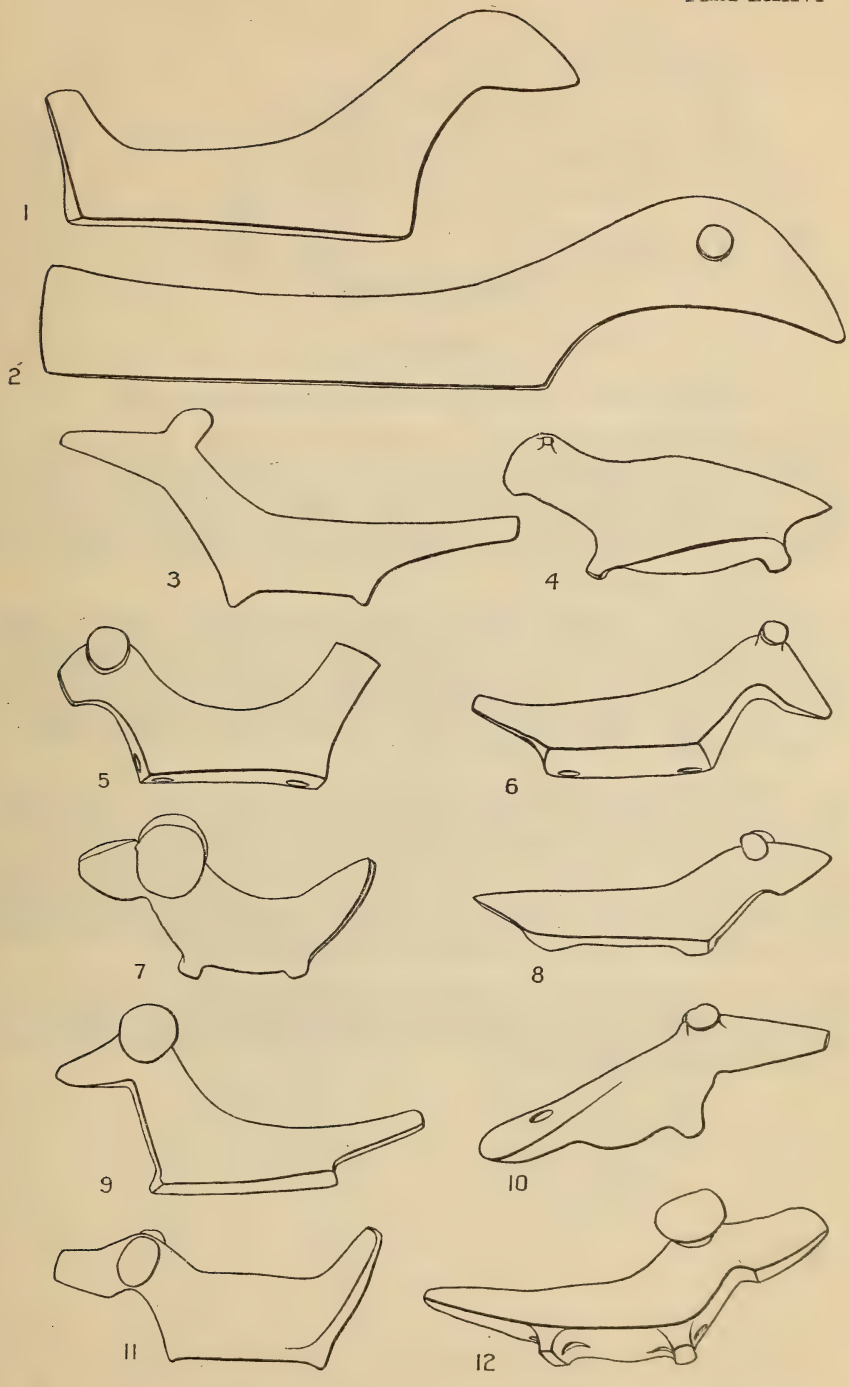


Plate LXXVII

Ontario

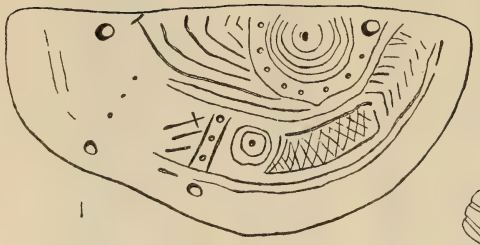
Geometric and Animal Forms Engraved on Marine Shell

Figure 1. Rattlesnake engraved on shell. Probably post-European. From large bed of ashes, Sealey farm, Onondaga tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by J. S. Heath. Cat. No. 20115 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure f, Plate XII, Boyle, Report, 1907, 1908, and Figure f, Plate XII, Wintemberg, Shell, 1907, 1908. Also illustrated in Figure 12, Boyle, Report, 1899, 1900. Unique in Canada, but similar engravings of the rattlesnake on shell are found in Tennessee.

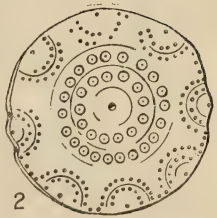
Figure 2. Disk made of tropical shell. Possibly post-European. Probably Seneca Iroquoian type. From farm of R. Garrow, near Penetanguishene, Simcoe co., Ont., or from King tp., York co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected and presented by R. W. Large. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure e, Plate X, Boyle, Report, 1907, 1908; and Figure e, Plate X, Wintemberg, Shell, 1907, 1908. Also illustrated in Figure 30, Boyle, Report, 1897-8, 1898; and Figure 54, Boyle, Report, 1903, 1904.

Figure 3. Turtle form made of a piece of a shell, with rear end broken off and missing, from near the front pit on the left to the slight angle on the right. From mound, James Miller farm, Otonabee tp., Peterborough co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by David Boyle. Cat. No. 14818 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure e in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20179 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 19, Boyle, Report, 1896-97, 1897; Figure a, Plate XIV, Boyle, Report, 1907, 1908; and Figure a, Plate XIV, Wintemberg, Shell, 1907, 1908.

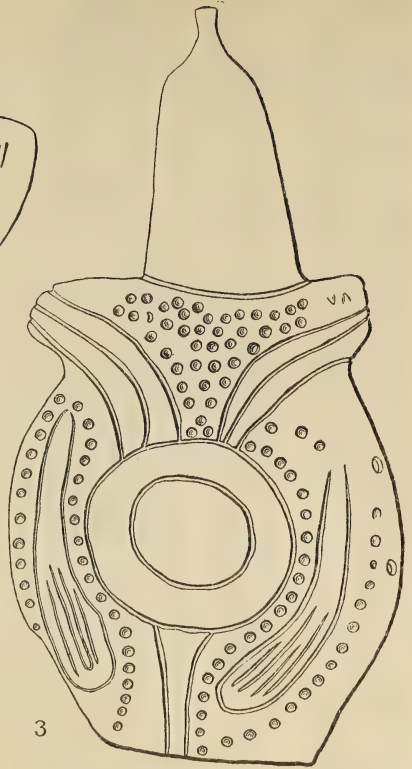
Figure 4. Turtle form made of shell. Possibly post-European. Probably Iroquoian. From Barton tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by C. A. Hirschfelder. Cat. No. VIII-F-14129 (986) (326) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.



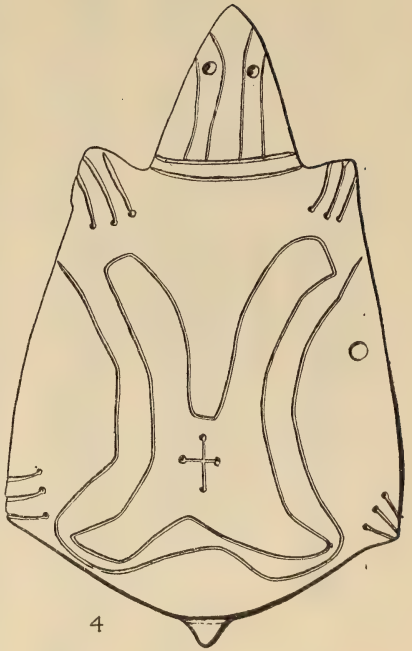
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Plate LXXVIII

Ontario

Geometric and Animal Forms in Bone and Antler

Figure 1. Tube or bead made of a wing bone. Iroquoian type. From Brantford tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected and presented by F. W. Waugh. Cat. No. 6292 in Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure 7, Boyle, Report, 1902, 1903.

Figure 2. Object made of bone. Iroquoian type. Probably from Whitchurch tp., York co., Ont. Huron, Iroquoian Indian area. Presented by W. L. T. Addison. Cat. No. 16621 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 41, Boyle, Report, 1904, 1905.

Figure 3. Fragment of armlet made of bone. Iroquoian type. From Spencer farm, Edwardsburgh tp., Grenville co., Ont. Iroquoian Indian site. Algonkian Indian area. Collected and presented by Alfred Stirton. Cat. No. VIII-F-9110 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. A similar, more finely done, but narrower design is on a fragment of an armlet from Innisfil tp., Simcoe co., Ont. Collected by Harry Mayor. Cat. No. 31260 in Provincial Museum, Toronto.

Figure 4. Awl made of bone. Iroquoian type. From lot 44, Eldon tp., Victoria co., Ont. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by George E. Laidlaw. Cat. No. 21728 in Provincial Museum, Toronto. After Figure 28, Boyle, Report, 1900, 1901.

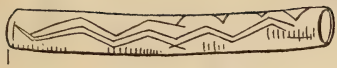
Figure 5. Human figure carved out of bone with a perforation through the neck from side to side. Iroquoian type. From Beverly tp., Wentworth co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian type. Collected by James Rae. Cat. No. 8120 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure d in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 20179 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 106, Boyle, Report, 1886-87, 1887; and Figure 206, Boyle, Notes, 1895. Compare with similar specimens from New York. Figures 171-176, Plate 16, Beauchamp, Horn, 1902, and Figure 88, Plate II, Houghton, Indian, 1909.

Figure 6. Fragment of a comb made of bone. Post-European. Iroquoian type. From Onondaga tp., Brant co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Walter M. Dick. Cat. No. 25485 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 50, Boyle, Report, 1903, 1904.

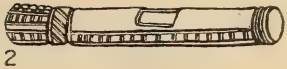
Figure 7. Comb made of bone. Probably post-European. Iroquoian type. From Taylor point, near Sandwich, Essex co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected by Paul Taylor. Cat. No. 23379 in Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. After Figure 52, Boyle, Report, 1904, 1905.

Figure 8. Engraved piece of antler. From Indian grave, lot 35, Lake road, west con., near Port Franks, Bosanquet tp., Lambton co., Ont. Neutral, Iroquoian Indian area. Collected about 1872 and presented by Alfred Wilson. In Provincial Museum, Toronto; ½ natural size. From Figure a in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20178 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 30, Boyle, Report, 1896-97, 1897. Reverse illustrated in Figure 29, ibid; and in Figure a in photograph, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 20179.

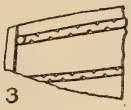
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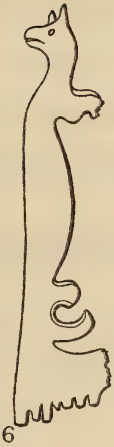
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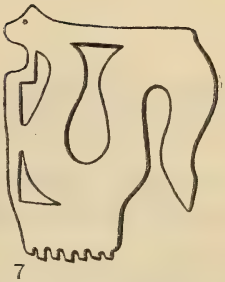
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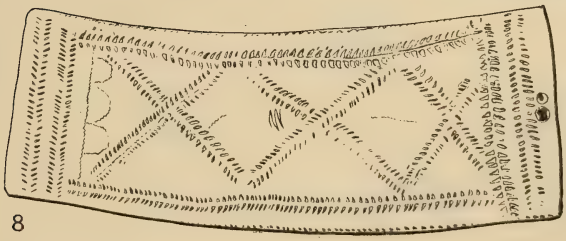
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Plate LXXIX

Ontario

Paintings on Rock

Figure 1. Painting in red pigment on a rock face at Dryberry lake, Rainy River district, Ont. Ojibwa, Algonkian type. Algonkian Indian area. From a drawing by William McInnes, page 50, book 5, 1896.

Figure 2. Painting in red pigment on a rock face at Manitou lake, Kenora district, Ont. Ojibwa, Algonkian type. Algonkian Indian area. From a drawing by William McInnes, page 102, book 1, 1890.

Figure 3. Painting in red pigment on the face of a cliff, at Cliff lake, Kenora district, Ont. Ojibwa, Algonkian type. Algonkian Indian area, $\frac{1}{12}$ natural size. From a drawing by William McInnes, September 22, 1902.


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Plate LXXX

Ontario

Paintings on Rock

Figure 1. Painting in red pigment on a high cliff of limestone at Red Rock, Nipigon bay, lake Superior, Ont. Ojibwa, Algonkian type. Algonkian Indian area. From a drawing by William McInnes, page 9, book 1, 1894. The horned figure at the right of the lower line is recent. Some of these and others illustrated in Boyle, Report, 1907, 1908.

Figure 2. Painting in red pigment at the base of a high cliff of trap at Kaiashk bay, lake Nipigon, Ont. Ojibwa, Algonkian type. Algonkian Indian area. From a drawing by William McInnes, page 46, book 1, 1894.

Figure 3. Painting in red pigment at the base of the high cliff known as Echo rock, lake Nipigon, Ont. Ojibwa, Algonkian type. Algonkian Indian area. From a drawing by William McInnes, page 50, book 1, 1894.

Figure 4. Painting in red pigment on high rock called Kekikwabik, lake Nipigon, Ont. Ojibwa, Algonkian type. Algonkian Indian area. From a drawing by William McInnes, page 73, book 1, 1894.

Figure 5. Painting in red pigment on a rock face at Cache bay, Saganaga lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont. Ojibwa, Algonkian type. Algonkian Indian area, $\frac{1}{12}$ natural size. From a drawing by William McInnes, July 3, 1900.

Figure 6. Painting in red pigment at Mameigwess lake, Kenora district, Ont. Ojibwa, Algonkian type. Algonkian Indian area. From a drawing by William McInnes, 1898.


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Plate LXXXI

Ontario

Paintings on Rock

Figures 1-13. Pictures assembled from the more typical of those pecked in the top of a low, glaciated point of a very soft, foliated, green chloritic schist rock, roches moutonneés, about midway between the east and west shores on the northern side of the peninsula forming the south shore of the northern half of Lake of the Woods, Ontario. Weathered about as much as the glacial striæ on the rock. The Indians of the vicinity suppose these pictures were made long ago. Ojibwa, Algonkian Indian type and area. Characters 3 to 12 inches long. After Figures 1-13, Plate XIX, Lawson, Ancient, 1885. Some of these forms are found in Brazil. Other figures may be seen in Plate XIX, Lawson.

Figures 14-19. Picture painted with ochre on an overhanging wall of a hard greenstone. Cut off at 19 by falling of rock. On the south side of Ka-ka-ki-wa-bic min-nis or Crow Rock island, one of a chain about a quarter of a mile off shore and less than a mile west of midway between the east and west shores on the northern side of the peninsula forming the south shore of the northern half of Lake of the Woods, Ontario. The Indians of the vicinity suppose these pictures were made long ago. Ojibwa, Algonkian Indian type and area. About $\frac{1}{10}$ natural size. After 1-6 in Figure 1, Lawson, Ancient, 1885.

Figures 20-24. Paintings in red on rock at lake Massanog, Barrie tp., Frontenac co., Ont. Mississagi, Algonkian Indian type and area. After Figures 19, 20, and 23, Plate III, and upper and lower half of 33 and 34, Plate IV, Boyle, Report, 1894-95, 1896. Other figures may be seen in Plates III and IV, Boyle.

PLATE LXXXI



Plate LXXXII

Quebec

Pottery

Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From James Lusk farm, lot 20, range XI, Eardley tp., Hull co., Que. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by James Lusk. Cat. No. VIII-E-13 (3282a) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately ½ natural size. Similar decoration is found at Roebuck, Ont. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 20087 in Museum; and facing page 92 in Sowter, Algonkin. From negative, Cat. No. 40080 in Museum. Mentioned on page 205A, Ann. Rept., Geol. Surv., Can., (N.S.), vol. XV, 1902-3, Ottawa, 1906.

PLATE LXXXII

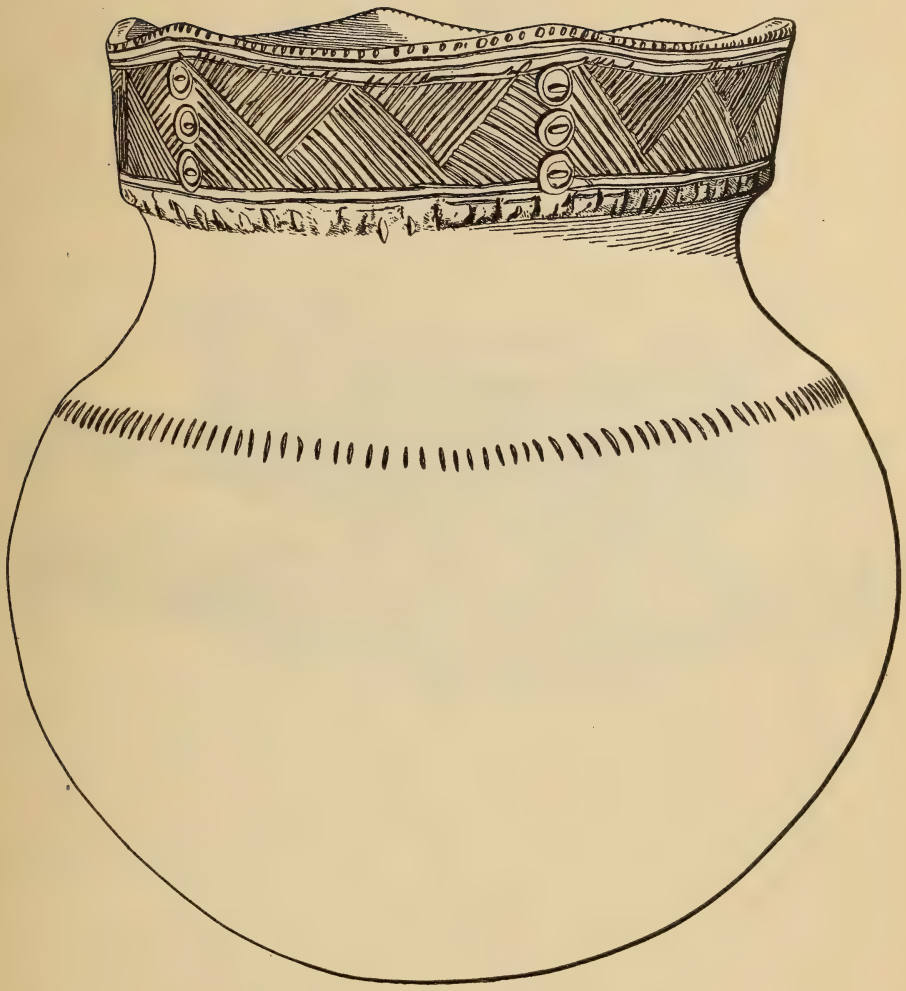


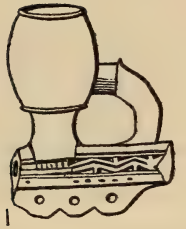
Plate LXXXIII

Quebec

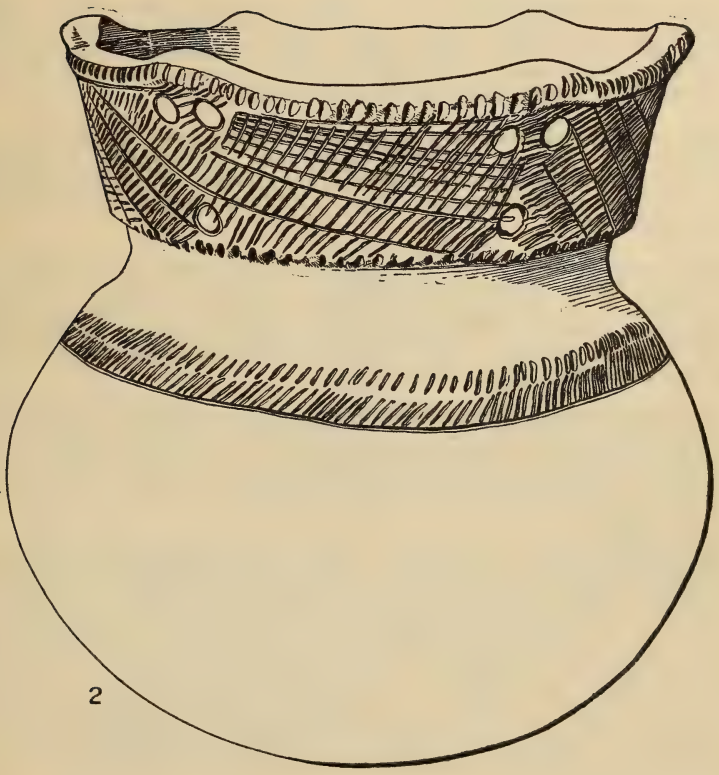
Figure 1. Pipe made of grey limestone. Possibly modern. Micmac type. From Matapedia, Que. Micmac, Algonkian Indian area. Cat. No. 287 in the Patterson collection, Dalhousie University, Halifax; ½ natural size. From drawing by W. J. Wintemberg in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 2. Pottery vessel. Iroquoian type. From lot 12, range XI, Eardley tp., Hull co., Que. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Lusignan. Cat. No. VIII-E-14, in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size. Mentioned on page 93, Sowter, Algonkin. Similar decoration is found at Roebuck, Ont. Also illustrated in photograph, negative, Cat. No. 40081 in Museum.

PLATE LXXXIII



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Plate LXXXIV

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

Figure 1. Decoration suggesting an imitation of stitching of spruce roots and porcupine quill embroidery on fragment of rim of pottery dish. Algonkian type. From Maquapit lake, central New Brunswick. Algonkian Indian area. Collected by Duncan London. In Museum of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, St. John; ½ natural size. From Figure a in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 24462 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 2. Gorget made of slate. Algonkian type. From farm of J. N. Powers, English Settlement, Johnston tp., Queens co., N.B. Micmac, Algonkian Indian area. Presented by J. F. Flindall, 1884. Cat. No. VIII-D-33 (1451) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; ½ natural size.

Figure 3. Design made up of incisions and notches on an awl made of bone. Algonkian type. From on top of layer of dark refuse, about 1 foot below surface in block 11, Eisenhauer shell-heap, Mahone bay, N.S. Micmac, Algonkian Indian area. Collected by W. J. Wintemberg on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, 1913. Cat. No. VIII-B-102 in Victoria Memorial Museum; ½ natural size.

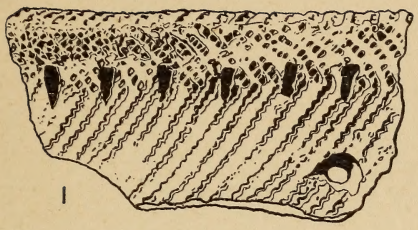
Figure 4. Pipe made of yellowish grey soapstone. Micmac type. From Denys river, Cape Breton, N.S. Micmac, Algonkian Indian area. Presented by W. McPherson, Cat. No. 65 in Provincial Museum, Halifax; ½ natural size. From Figure a in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 27784 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

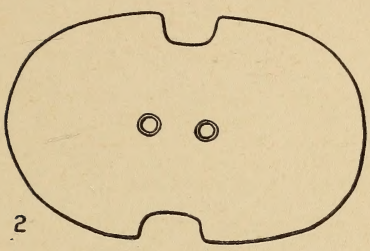
Figure 5. Pipe made of grey slate, now black. Micmac type. Apparently modern. From Micmac Indian on Halifax harbour, N.S., Micmac, Algonkian Indian area. Cat. No. 390 in W. J. Almon collection, Provincial Museum, Halifax; ½ natural size. From Figure c in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 27784 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 98, Plate III, and described on pages 56-57, Piers, Relics, 1898.

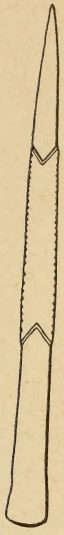
Figure 6. Pipe made of bluish grey soapstone with incising on the reverse about the same as on the obverse, and with human figure carved on the front. Possibly modern. Micmac type. Micmac, Algonkian Indian area. In Provincial Museum, Halifax; ½ natural size. From Figure d in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 27784 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

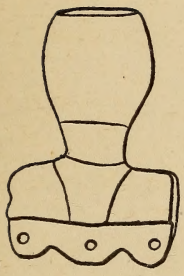
Figure 7. Animal form on front and sides of the bowl of a pipe made of soft grey stone, and with the tail on the bottom of the stem. The toes are set off by five incisions on the reverse; otherwise the pipe is practically bilaterally symmetrical. Probably modern. From, with iron objects, under a copper kettle about 2 feet deep, west of Upper Rawdon, Hants co., N.S., and within 10 rods of an old French trail from Shubenacadie to Newport. Micmac, Algonkian Indian area. Discovered by John J. Withrow in 1870. Collected by J. W. Ouseley. Cat. No. 389 in W. J. Almon collection, Provincial Museum, Halifax; ½ natural size. From Figure g in photograph by Harlan I. Smith, negative, Cat. No. 27784 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 96, Plate III, and described on pages 52-55, Piers, Relics, 1898. Reverse illustrated on page 66, Orr, Report, 1914; and page 66, Laidlaw, Effigy, 1914.

PLATE LXXXIV

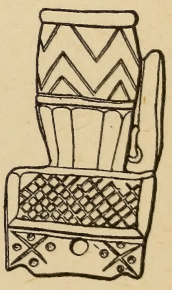

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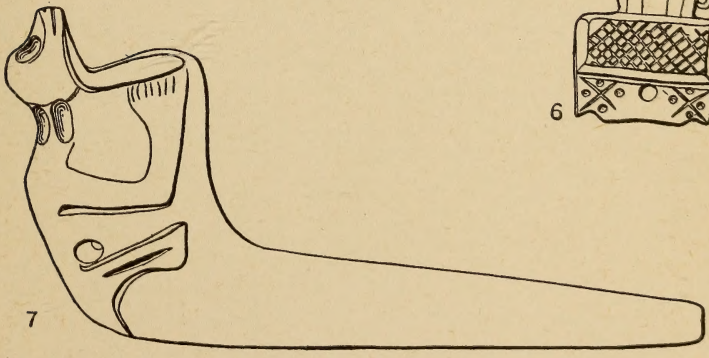

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